REGISTERED No: L-1677.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,961.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
For Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 68
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5	0
Second do.		2	8
Third do		2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0	2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 140 H. P. Commander R. L TURNER, on SATURDAY, the 3rd November, 1877, at 4 P. M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Columbo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Callingapatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

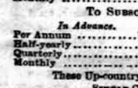
Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S CHANDA, 2032 Tons, 221 H. P. Commander C. C. D. HUTCHESON, on THURSDAY, the 1st November 1877, at 4 P. M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, SUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 A.M.

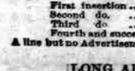
The S. S. VINGORLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. GRAY, on TUESDAY, the 30th October 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie.

The S S CHANDA, 2032 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander C. C. D. HUTCHESON, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 1st November 1877, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	25	20	6	
Port Said	25	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Including Wine.

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.
ASSIRIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st January 1878.
INDIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st February 1878.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 20th February 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st March 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st April 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY.

CALLING AT NAPLES ON THE HOMEWARD JOURNEY.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under :—

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.
CASTALIA	2,900	424	.....November 10.
ITALIA	2,245	424	..... „ 24.
OLYMPIA	2,050	424	.....December 8.
INDIA	2,289	500	..... „ 22.
MACEDONIA	2,272	486	..... } At
TRINACRIA	2,107	424	..... } fortnightly
EUROPA	2,277	424	..... } intervals.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples ..... Rs. 400
To Liverpool ..... „ 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

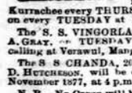
Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co,
Bombay, October 24, 1877. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

S. S. EUROPA



WILL SAIL on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, for LIVERPOOL via Kurrachee and Naples. For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, October 24, 1877. Agents.

BY PERMISSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES AT LANOWLEE, IN POONA DISTRICT.

31,000 Tickets, 2 Rupees Each.

400 PRIZES.

1 Prize—One large bungalow, tiled-roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 20,000, including land.
1 Prize—One Large Bungalow, Galvanized roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 18,000, including land.
1 Prize—One small Bungalow, tiled-roof portion of the Hotel, proximate value Rs. 5,000, including land.

IN CASH.

1 Prize	Rs. 2,000	4 Prizes	Rs. 125	25 Prizes	Rs. 20
1 Prize	„ 1,000	5 Prizes	„ 100	150 Prizes	„ 10
1 Prize	„ 500	10 Prizes	„ 50	200 Prizes	„ 5

The Bungalows are known as Lanowlee Hotel.

Agents are invited for Out-stations ; liberal Commission will be allowed.

Tickets to be had at the undermentioned Agents.

For further particulars apply to

ARDASEER MERWANJEE.
Proprietor Lanowlee Hotel.

AGENTS :

1—Atmaram Sago n, Esq., Stockbroker, Kalbadevie Road.
2—Jehangier Bamanj e Karanje, Esq., Parsee Bazaar, Fort.
3—Nowrojee Cursetjee Karasa, Esq., Parsee Bazaar, Fort.
4—H. F. Furtado, Esq., Cash ie Bookseller, Kalbadevie Road.
5—Kaleeobhai Puddumsee, Esq., near Crawford Market.
6—Merwanjee Framjee Postwalla, Esq., Bazaar Gate, Fort.
7—Francis O'Neill, Esq., Black Town, Madras.
8—Messrs. Framjee Nusserwanjee & Co., Neilgherry Hills.
9—Messrs. Darlington & Co Calcutta.
10—Mr. Richard West, Planting Agent and Contractor, South Wynaad, Veythery.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOUBLE GLO'STER CHEESE

HAS ARRIVED,

and is now on cut at the several Establishments of

TREACHER & Co., (Limited),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DOUBLE WALL ICE JUGS,

PRESERVE ICE OR ICED DRINKS.

CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,

At a low temperature for a much longer period than other vessels. The constant use of them is attended with

GREAT CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY.

Richly plated with silver, in a variety of handsomely chased patterns, from Rs. 25 to Rs 60.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

LETTER BARS.

Graduated for England and Inland Postage, the most convenient instrument for determining amount of Postal Rates for Letters ever introduced.

Cash Rs. 4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

SILVER PRIZE MEDAL 1873.

PRICE LIST, WHOLESALE AND GENERAL, FURNISHED ON RECEIPT OF CARD.

SPECIAL IMPORTS.

NORWAY COD LIVER OIL.—The Oil of this season is of exceptionally fine quality. Our supplies, which are from one of the largest producers, have just arrived and surpass in quality those of former years.

Per Pint Re. 1-4 ; Per Dozen Rs. 12.

MELLIN'S FOOD FOR INFANTS.—Our method of preserving this food (and all other perishable goods), from damp ensures its freshness. We are now prepared to supply any quantity.

Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

VAN HOUTEN'S PURE SOLUBLE COCOA.—The purest and most wholesome Cocoa manufactured. It is free from fatty matter.

Per Tin Re. 1-8.

NESTLE'S MILK FOOD FOR INFANTS.—Made in Switzerland. Requires the addition of cold water only.

Per Tin Re. 1-4.

DARBY AND GOSDEN'S FLUID MEAT.—Not an Extract but the meat itself reduced to the semi-fluid state. A most valuable nourishment for exhausted patients.

Per Jar Rs. 2-8.

PEPTONE OF FLESH.—Pure meat artificially digested by the aid of pancreatic juice ; now much in use in continental practice. Taken in chocolate or madeira.

Per Vial Rs. 3.

ELIXIR OF HEMEDESMUS.—(Indian Sarsaparilla. Of the Verapoly Mission : prepared under the careful supervision of the Carmelite Friars. A liqueur of very efficient alterative properties, strongly recommended in cases where Sarsaparilla is indicated and said to produce most remarkable curative effects. We are the sole agents for this Elixir.

Per Pint Stone Bottle Rs. 3.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—The remedy so much recommended for nervous exhaustion and decay and all complaints arising therefrom being a combination of unoxidized Phosphorus with Quinine.

Per Bottle Re. 5.

PETTIT'S EYE SALVE.—A preparation of remarkable efficacy in sore eyes, and in weakness of vision if caused by film or any affection of the surrounding parts. Is also a most effectual cure for piles.

Per Packet Re. 1.

TAMAR INDIEN.—A cure for constipation ; an aperient extract in bon-bon form. Readily taken by delicate patients.

Per Packet Re. 1-12.

BAILDON'S SEA SALT.—Affording a bath of sea water in a few minutes.

Per Packet of 7 lbs. Re. 1.

NURSERY LAMPS.—In Japanned tin, for heating food, water, &c., may be used suspended or standing, serve as night lights while in use. The lamp is adapted for oil but may be replaced by a spirit lamp. Each Rs. 4-8.

Spirit Lamp, extra Re. 1-4.

GROUT'S PATENT FOOD WARMER.—This convenient and elegant little vessel will keep a feeding bottle and its contents warm without any attention for twelve hours. It is not fragile and is well adapted for travelling. With two compartments, Rs. 8-8.

Three Compartments Rs. 10.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS.—The new external remedy for all skin and muscular complaints.

Per Bottle Re. 1.

SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	29th Oct.
(c) KHIVA	2669	450	G. Lee	5th Nov.
DECCAN	3429	550	J. D. Gallaway	12th do.
(c) SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Barne	19th do.
BANGALORE	2063	500	N. W Haselwood	26th do.
(d) AUSTRALIA	3663	600	J. S. Murray	3rd Dec.
TRAVANCORE	1990	350	W. Barnett	10th do.
(e) MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	17th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (c) proceed direct to Southampton ; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Maragon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th October 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	30th Oct. at 3 p. m.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H Johnson	13th Nov. do.
GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	27th Nov. do.

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 2nd October 1877. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
SIAM	3000	500	G. R. Hector	10th Nov. at 3 p.m.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	8th Dec. do.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd October 1877.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer CITY OF POONA are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

Bombay, October 25, 1877. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SALT PANS, known by the name of Angoorlee Agar and Khoosh Agar, at Trombay, in Salsette.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of the mortgagee Mr. Jugjeewandas Nanabhoy, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Shreedhur Balkrishna Sett, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indentures of mortgage and 2nd mortgage dated the 14th day of June 1871 and 24th day of February 1872, respectively. All that two pieces of ground or salt pans, situate at Trombay in the Zilla of Tanna, containing by admeasurement 3,08,000 square yards or 77 acres and 9 goontas or thereabouts which said two salt pans are called or known by the name of Angoorlee Agar, and Khoosh Agar, and the said Angoorlee Agar is bounded on the east by the sea, on the west by the Agar Nowkhar, on the north by the sea, and on the south by the said Khoosh Agar, and the said Khoosh Agar is bounded on the east by the sea, on the west by a portion of the Khoosh Agar belonging to Dadabhoy Pa ee, on the north partly by Nowkhar and partly by a portion of the said Angoorlee Agar, and on the south by the sea.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 29th October 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOUBLE GLO'STER CHEESE

HAS ARRIVED,

and is now on cut at the several Establishments of

TREACHER & Co., (Limited),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DOUBLE WALL ICE JUGS,

PRESERVE ICE OR ICED DRINKS.

CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,

At a low temperature for a much longer period than other vessels. The constant use of them is attended with

GREAT CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY.

Richly plated with silver, in a variety of handsomely chased patterns, from Rs. 25 to Rs 60.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

LETTER BARS.

Graduated for England and Inland Postage, the most convenient instrument for determining amount of Postal Rates for Letters ever introduced.

Cash Rs. 4.

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D. S. KEMP & Co.

SILVER PRIZE MEDAL 1873.

PRICE LIST, WHOLESALE AND GENERAL, FURNISHED ON RECEIPT OF CARD.

SPECIAL IMPORTS.

NORWAY COD LIVER OIL.—The Oil of this season is of exceptionally fine quality. Our supplies, which are from one of the largest producers, have just arrived and surpass in quality those of former years.

Per Pint Re. 1-4 ; Per Dozen Rs. 12.

MELLIN'S FOOD FOR INFANTS.—Our method of preserving this food (and all other perishable goods), from damp ensures its freshness. We are now prepared to supply any quantity.

Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

VAN HOUTEN'S PURE SOLUBLE COCOA.—The purest and most wholesome Cocoa manufactured. It is free from fatty matter.

Per Tin Re. 1-8.

NESTLE'S MILK FOOD FOR INFANTS.—Made in Switzerland. Requires the addition of cold water only.

Per Tin Re. 1-4.

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Per Jar Rs. 2-8.

PEPTONE OF FLESH.—Pure meat artificially digested by the aid of pancreatic juice ; now much in use in continental practice. Taken in chocolate or madeira.

Per Vial Rs. 3.

ELIXIR OF HEMEDESMUS.—(Indian Sarsaparilla. Of the Verapoly Mission : prepared under the careful supervision of the Carmelite Friars. A liqueur of very efficient alterative properties, strongly recommended in cases where Sarsaparilla is indicated and said to produce most remarkable curative effects. We are the sole agents for this Elixir.

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Per Bottle Re. 5.

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Per Packet Re. 1.

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Per Packet Re. 1-12.

BAILDON'S SEA SALT.—Affording a bath of sea water in a few minutes.

Per Packet of 7 lbs. Re. 1.

NURSERY LAMPS.—In Japanned tin, for heating food, water, &c., may be used suspended or standing, serve as night lights while in use. The lamp is adapted for oil but may be replaced by a spirit lamp. Each Rs. 4-8.

Spirit Lamp, extra Re. 1-4.

GROUT'S PATENT FOOD WARMER.—This convenient and elegant little vessel will keep a feeding bottle and its contents warm without any attention for twelve hours. It is not fragile and is well adapted for travelling. With two compartments, Rs. 8-8.

Three Compartments Rs. 10.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS.—The new external remedy for all skin and muscular complaints.

Per Bottle Re. 1.

SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANSELL, FLETCHER & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS'
No. 9, MEADOW STREET.
THE ONLY EUROPEAN AUCTIONEERS IN BOMBAY.

MUSIC! MUSIC!! MUSIC!!!

TEMPLE BAR,
GRAND CAFE RESTAURANT.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

ORCHESTRA PLAYS ON
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY EVENING FROM ½ PAST 6.

NOTICE is hereby given, that HAMUD HAJEE TAR MAHOMED is no longer authorized by me, HAJEE TAR MAHOMED SALLAY MAHOMED, to draw, accept, or indorse any Bill, Note, or Hoondie, or sell goods or contract on credit or otherwise on my or my Firm's behalf, or to transact any business for me or for my Firm as my or my Firm's Agent or otherwise.—Dated this 26th day of Oct. 1877.

HAJEE TAR MAHOMED SALLAY MAHOMED.

THE NEW DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Registered Office of the above Company has been THIS DAY REMOVED from No. 8, Hornby Row, to No. 5, CHURCH STREET, FORT.

MERWANJEE FRAMJEE & Co.,
Bombay, October 29, 1877. Agents.

THE BROACH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Registered Office of the above Company has THIS DAY been REMOVED from No. 27, Meadow Street, to No. 5, CHURCH STREET, FORT.

MERWANJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY & Co.,
Bombay, October 29, 1877. Agents.

HAMBURG-MAGDEBURG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

AGGREGATE GUARANTEE CAPITAL £3,000,000.

POLICIES issued upon DWELLINGS, SHOPS, WAREHOUSES, MILLS, PRESSES, and other insurable property here and in the Mofussil at most favourable terms.

Claims settled in Bombay promptly by

KNOOP & Co., Agents.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the PROPERTY and CREDITS of JOHN WALKINGTON, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant, a General Inspector in the G. I. P. Railway Company, deceased.

JEANETTE CHARLOTTE GILDER.....Applicant.

STEPHEN NEWCOME FOX, Officiating Administrator General.....Promovent.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of the Property and Credits of JOHN WALKINGTON, deceased, which were GRANTED by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction Side on the 13th day of January 1877 to JEANETTE CHARLOTTE GILDER, therein described as the wife of CHARLES DOVETON GILDER, and formerly the widow of the said John Walkington, deceased, have been revoked by an order of the said Court dated the 25th day of June 1877. All persons are hereby apprized of the same.—Dated this day of October 1877.

Attorneys for the Acting Administrator General.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TRAIN SERVICE ON THE WARDHA VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

ON and after THURSDAY next, the First November 1877, until further notice, the MIXED TRAIN at present running between Hinganghat and Wardha on three days only in each week will, under instructions from Government, run daily (Sundays excepted) at the same times as are now in force, namely,

The Down Train will leave Wardha at 5 10 p.m. and reach Hinganghat at 6-40 p.m., and the Up Train will leave Hinganghat at 9-30 a.m. and reach Wardha at 11-0 a.m.

2. The extension of the Wardha Valley State Railway to the Wurora Colliery may possibly be opened for public traffic in the course of a short time, of which due notice will be given.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, October 27 1877.

NOTICE is hereby given, that BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE KHAN, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to the undersigned all that piece, or parcel of Permanent land or ground (whereof Bhow Appajee Chowan is the Parzandar) with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Soonapore Breach Road, without the Fort of Bombay, on the north of the said Soonapore Breach Road, in the Sub-district of Shooleshwer, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 57, and containing by admeasurement 464 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by a gully and property belonging to Coovarbai, widow of Eduljee Madan, on the west by the house of Rustomjee Jamsetjee Dossal, on the south by the said Soonapore Breach Road, and on the north by a Sweeper's passage appertaining to the house contracted to be sold and other houses. All persons having any claim on the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to Messrs CRAIGIE, LYNCH, and OWEN, purchaser's Solicitors, at their Office, at No. 3, Bombay Green, within 14 days from the date thereof, after which the purchase will be completed.—Dated the 26th day of October 1877.

NANABHOY NOWROZJEE DABOO Reporter,
Purchaser.

WHITE FRENCH WINES.

(Suitable for the Hot Season).

	Cash Prices. Qts per doz. Rs.	a.
BARSAC	19	0
SAUTERNE	23	8
HAUT SAUTERNE	31	8
CHABLIS	18	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.,)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPARKLING BURGUNDY.

THE Undersigned solicit special attention to this delicious Wine.

The Consignment now on sale is full-bodied, rich in flavour, of exquisite bouquet, and well suited for invalids.

	Cash. Rs.	a.
Quarts, per dozen	38	0
Pints, do.	21	0

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

JEAN-VINCENT BULLEY'S
PARISIAN TOILET VINEGAR,
AS AN ADJUNCT TO THE DAILY BATH DURING THE HOT WEATHER IS
EMINENTLY REFRESHING & SALUBRIOUS, PROMOTING THE FUNCTION OF THE SKIN AND IMPARTING AN AGREEABLE PERFUME TO THE BODY.

Large bottle, Cash.....Re. 1 each.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GENUINE
GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,

both as a personal requisite and a preventive of a very distressing hœmorrhoidal malady is incomparably the best article produced for the purpose.

Packets containing 500 Sheets each, Cash, Re. 1-8 ; Credit, Re. 1-12.

Of the Agents,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

ONE or TWO GENTLEMEN can have Board and Residence in a Top Floor in Hornby Row, opposite Telegraph Office. Address "M.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, a DOGCART, built by WINDOVER, and in excellent condition. For further particulars, apply to "P.," care of this Office.

WANTED, by a Merchant, a competent person who understands Mercantile business and can speak French, English and Hindustanee. Apply at United Service Refreshment Rooms, Hummum Street No. 2

CURRANTS, at PEARSE'S, 4 As. per lb.
CHOCOLATE DROPS, CHOCOLATE CREAMS, &c., just received. 22, Apollo Street.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THIS PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

AGENCIES IN THE CONTINENTAL WINE DISTRICTS AT

XEREZ.	AVIZE.	BORDEAUX.
ALTO DOURO.	EPERNAY.	COGNAC.
MADEIRA	RHEIMS.	COBLENTZ.

LONDON OFFICES: 38A, KING WILLIAM STREET.
HEAD OFFICE AND GODOWNS:—BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

CONSTITUENTS and intending Purchasers are respectfully solicited to test the quality of our Brands when comparing the quotations with those of competing Houses, and also to note that these include LOSS BY EXCHANGE, IMPORT AND TOWN DUTIES, AND ALL OTHER CHARGES, BEING FREE DELIVERY FROM OUR GODOWNS.

REDUCED PRICES. OCTOBER 1877.

SHERRIES.

	Cash Prices. Per Dozen Quarts.	Pints.
AMONTILLADO, superior, very old and choice ..... Rs.	37 0	...
OLOROSO, pale soft, fine flavour	37 0	...
MANZANILLA, very, dry and pale	29 0	...
GOLDEN, a rich nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine	29 0	...
OLD DRY, very superior, soft and dry ...	29 0	...

	Cash Prices. Per Dozen. Quarts.	Pints.
VINO DE PASTO, a good generous DINNER WINE ..... Rs.	26 0	...
PALE DINNER, an excellent light Wine for general use	22 8	...
YELLOW SEAL, pale and light	17 0	...
MARSALA	16 0	...
MADEIRA, E. India, selected, old and very fine	31 0	...

PORTS.

SUPERIOR OLD, tawny, with fine Bouquet and character ..... Rs.	32 0	17	8
FINE OLD, possessing good body and flavour ..... Rs.	27 0	15	0
WHITE SEAL, rich and fruity	19 0	...	

CHAMPAGNES.

PERRIER JOUET & Co.'s Finest Dry. Rs.	46 0	24	8	TREACHER & Co.'s Light Dry	34 0	18	8
F. GIESLER & Co.'s "for India" brand ...	46 0	24	8	SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR ...	28 0	15	8
TREACHER & Co.'s Dry Creaming Sillery	40 0	21	8				

CLARETS.

St. JULIN, MEDOC { Excellent Cup	Rs.	10	0	5	12	CHATEAU LAGRANGE (Good Dinner Wine) ..... Rs.	21	0	11	8
BORDEAUX { or Breakfast	...	10	0	5	12					
PETIT MEDOC { Wines	...	12	8	7	4	CHATEAU LAROSE { Superior after	26	0	14	8
MEDOC, Superior		15	8	9	0	CHATEAU MARGAUX { Dinner Wines	31	0	16	8

SAUTERNES.

HAUT SAUTERNES, very rich and fine. Rs	31	8	...	BARSAC, light Table Wine ..... Rs.	19	0	...
SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	23	8	...				

BURGUNDIES.

CHAMBERTIN ..... Rs.	29	0	15	8	CHABLIS ..... Rs.	18	0	10	0
POMMARD	24	0	13	0	RICH SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red or White	38	0	21	0
MACON	23	0	12	8					
BEAUNE	19	0	10	8					

HOCKS.

SUPERIOR SPARKLING ..... Rs.	34	0	18	8	NIERSTEIN (STILL) ..... Rs.	26	0	14	0
FINEST SPARKLING EHRENBRETSTEIN	42	0	23	0	HOCHHEIM ..... „	25	0	13	8
JOHANNISBERG (STILL)	41	0	23	0	STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs) STILL	23	8	...	
LIEBFRAUMILCH ..... „	36	0	19	0	GIESSENHEIM (STILL)	20	0	11	0
					LAUBENHEIM (STILL)	17	8	9	8

MOSELLES.

FINE SPARKLING ..... Rs.	32	0	...	0	SCHARZBERG (STILL)	33	0	18	0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING	34	0	19	0	SUPERIOR MOSELLE (STILL) ..... Rs.	27	0	...	
FINEST SPARKLING NONPAREIL ...	40	0	22	0	WINNINGEN ..... „	20	0	...	

SPIRITS.

COGNAC, Fine Old Pale, Treacher's celebrated Heart labelled ..... Rs.	30	0	...	WHISKEY, Irish, Kinahan's celebrated L. L.	22	0	...
COGNAC, Old Pale, a choice matured Spirit	27	0	...	WHISKEY, Scotch, Crabbie's	20	0	...
COGNAC, Pale, a good Peg Brandy	23	0	...	Do. Fine Old Glenlivat (Treacher's special blend)	22	0	...
GIN, London Old Tom	18	0	...	HENNESSY'S BRANDY

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, 27TH OCT. 1877

The approach of the Dewali holidays, which occur next week, renders business in Imports of all kinds extremely quiet, and although there is rather more doing in exports, the increase is not sufficient to render trade at all active. There are not wanting indications, however, of a decided improvement later on. Crop accounts from all quarters are so favourable that a large Export trade during the coming season may be taken as pretty well assured, while Imports, although they may take some time to move, cannot but share to some extent in the general improvement.

The home advices received by wire during the week, as respects Bombay produce, have not conveyed anything of a specially exciting character. Wheat and Seeds have scarcely altered, while Cotton in Liverpool, although in active request, and notwithstanding the short figures of supply and comparatively limited receipts at the American ports, has not improved in value. On the contrary, telegrams of Saturday's date report sellers of Good New Omra with the F. G. F. classes, December-January shipment via Canal, at 5 5-8d. per lb, or 5-16d. per lb. under the net cost here. While the produce markets, however, have shown so little change, Money in London has undergone considerable alteration. Instead of the firmness exhibited a week ago, the tendency is now most decidedly in the opposite direction, 6 months' Bank Bills being discountable, we learn, at 1½ per cent. per annum under the Bank of England rate. The effect of this is observable in Consols, which have advanced to 96¾, and in French Rentes which are now quoted at 106¾. There can be little doubt, we think, that the changed aspect of the Silver Market has in a great measure helped to bring this about. For some time past India has been receiving from England something like 1½ millions sterling per month in Silver, which necessarily meant the withdrawal from London for Germany of an equal amount in Gold or its equivalent. But within the past few days there have been unmistakable indications that the importation of Silver here was being overdone. Money began to accumulate, and the sterling value of the rupee to recede, necessarily restricting the demand for Silver in London, which has accordingly fallen in three days from 55¾d. to 54¾d. per oz., a fall of 1¼ per cent. As the latter figure is equivalent to about 1s. 9d. per rupee, but there is a very general opinion expressed that until an increased weight of export trade requires to be financed for, we are likely to see a further decline. At the present moment the balance of uncoined Silver in the Bombay Mint amounts to about 3 millions sterling, while there is also as much more afloat for India from England and China, with every prospect of further supplies from the latter quarter owing to the enormous rise which has taken place lately in the price of opium in China. Supplies on this scale must be in excess of our requirements in our present dull state of trade, and unless the reports which we noticed last week, respecting the exhaustion of the supply of German Silver, prove more correct than they are generally thought to be, the probabilities are certainly in favour of Silver ruling lower for some time than it has done of late. A great deal will necessarily depend on the action of Government with respect to Council drafts. Should the suspension of the drawings continue past the end of the year, the demand for Silver would probably again revive, but from all we can learn, Government requirements for famine purposes will be met by the amount already borrowed, in which case the drawings will probably be resumed in January if not before.

Money.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on the 20 h instant showed a further marked improvement in position. Public Deposits were increased by 7 lacs and Other Deposits by 11¼ lacs, while there was a reduction in Loans and Discounts of 1¾ lacs. The Cash Balance was thus augmented by 20 lacs, and it now stands at the comparatively full amount of 136¼ lacs. No change was made in the rates of discount and interest at the Weekly Board Meeting, but the favourable character of the statement exercised of itself an easier tendency in the open market, and this was further augmented by the news received on Thursday of the Bank of Bengal in Calcutta having reduced their rates one per cent. all round. The Bank of Bombay's advertised changes are 8 per cent. on fixed and 9 per cent. on demand loans, secured by Government Paper, but it is generally understood that better terms are obtainable even with the Bank itself, while in the open market, short fixed loans are freely offered at 6 per cent., without finding many borrowers.

Exchange.—There has been decidedly more business done in Sterling this week, but rates, although they opened with a hardening tendency, close weak at a decline of 1-16d. to ⅛d. from our last quotations. Business for the mail opened on the basis of is 9 3-16d for demand Bank and 1s 9⅛d. for 3 months' sight Credit Bills, and on Tuesday there was a partial advance of 1-16d. which was only checked by quiet account from Calcutta. This market remained firm but unchanged until Thursday morning when a rise of 1-16d. was established, demand Bank Bills touching 1s. 9⅛d., and 3 months' Credits 1s. 9 13-16d. This, however, proved to be the highest point of the market, as the news of the reduction in the Bank of Bengal's rates of discount was easily counteracted in the afternoon, which was further augmented on Friday morning by weaker telegrams respecting Silver, and a decline of 1-16d. to ⅛d. ensued. Saturday brought a still lower quotation for Silver from London, and a further fall of 1-16d. took place, making the closing quotations :—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 9⅛d., 6 months' sight 1s. 9⅛d.; Credits, 3 months' 1s. 9⅛d., 6 months' 1s. 9⅛d.; Documents 3 months' sight 1s. 9 11-16d., 6 months' 1s 9 15-16d. per rupee.

The chief transactions took place in the early part of the week when rates were at their highest, and of these the largest proportion consisted of bills for future delivery. Bank Bills on demand for delivery in February were sold at 1s. 9 5-16d., and 3 months' sight Credits at 1s. 9 13-16d., but so thoroughly do people seem imbued with the idea of a further decline, there are now no sellers of private paper forward, and the highest quotation obtainable for Bank Bills on demand is 1s. 9d. per rupee.

On Calcutta, demand bills have been in some request, and the rate has advanced to 3-16 per cent. premium, at which business has been done. Of 60 days' sight there are few sellers in the present easy state of the Money Market, and the quotation is nominal at 1 per cent. discount.

On China, the quoted rate for 60 days' sight Mercantile Bills is Rs. 216 per 100 dollars.

From Hongkong, the latest quotation for 6 months' sight Bank Bills on London is 4s. per dollar, and from Shanghai 5s. 5¼d. per tael.

Government Securities.—A decidedly stronger feeling has been apparent of late, and our quotations show an advance of about ¼ per cent. on the week. In Fives-and-a-half some considerable transactions have taken place, and the rate has advanced to Rs. 101⅞ to ¾. For Fours-and-a-half the enquiry is not so active, and the current quotation Rs. 94½ is to some extent nominal. Fours are steady and in request at Rs. 94.

Shares.—The market was dull and depressed during the early part of the week, but latterly an improved demand has been manifested for Spinning and Weaving Shares, which in most instances have not only recovered the previous decline but show an advance on the week. In *Banks* the only movement has been a rise of ¾ per cent. in Bank of Bombays which now stand at 39 per cent. premium. Agras are firm at Rs. 121, as also are Nationals at Rs. 105 per share, Commercials have remained dull and without change of any kind. In *Press* companies we notice a rise of Rs. 10 in Berar, Rs. 20 in Mofussil and Rs. 5 in Scinde Press. In *Spinning and Weaving* the fluctuations of the week have resulted in a decline of Rs. 5 in Bombay United and Dharumsey; an advance of Rs. 5 in Mazagon Nursey and Oriental and Rs. 10 in Ewart and Hindu'an, Rs. 15 in Manockjee Petit and Morarjee Goculdass, Rs. 25 in Khatau Mucoonjee, Rs. 50 in Jewraj Balloo and Rs. 65 per share in Fleming. Amongst our list of *Miscellaneous* companies the only alteration has been an advance of Rs. 30 in the Bombay, Burmah Trading Company's shares.

Tea Prices Goods market has remained fairly steady throughout the week, and prices have undergone no quotable change, but the usual quietness, incidental to the approach of the Dewali, has prevailed, and transactions have not been large, the clearances from first hands being estimated at about 500 packages and from the Bazaar at 1,200 packages, while the amount of Indent business done has been limited. In *Grey Goods* the enquiry has run mostly on 40 and 45 inch Shirtings and 5¼ lb. Maddapollams, and in Bleached Cloths on Jaconets and Mulls, but of these, and in fact of all descriptions, supplies are as yet considerably in excess of the demand. After the Dewali, however, it is generally anticipated that the demand will be on a more active scale, and if so the firmness lately apparent in Manchester, combined with the decline in Sterling Exchange, ought to have a hardening influence on rupee prices.

The demand for local made goods has not been quite so strong this week as last, but the clearances have amounted to about 1,500 packages at slightly higher prices.

Twist.—A moderate but steady business has been done, and although there is no change in prices, sellers are enabled to show greater firmness, Stocks being now in more manageable compass. For local yarns a fair demand prevails, at in some instances an advance of ¼ Anna per lb.

Metals.—*Copper.*—On the spot the market is quiet with next to nothing doing, but some small sales have been made to arrive at a decline of As. 8 to As. 12 per cwt. *Yellow Metal* is not active request, but the market is fairly steady at previous prices. For *Iron* the demand is again less active, and prices are quiet and unchanged.

Coals.—The transactions of the week have been confined to some small sales of ready Coals at Rs. 17 per ton for Darlow's Welsh Hartley and Rs. 16½ for Laird's Welsh Hartley alongside, and Rs. 17 to Rs. 17½ and Rs. 16 to Rs. 16½ per ton respectively on the bunder. To arrive, with the exception of two cargoes of Laird's Welsh Hartley offered for resale by speculators, sellers are quite out of the market and no business has been done. Nominal quotations are to arrive are :—Davison's West Hartley Rs. 17½, Camboi's Cowper Rs. 17½, Laird's Welsh Hartley Rs. 16½, Watson's Hartley, Rs. 17, Cardiff Rs. 16 to Rs. 16½, Australian Rs. 16 per ton alongside.

Cotton.—Until Saturday, the Liverpool advices were strong, an advance of ⅛d. per lb. having been established in American, and supplies here continuing small, less in fact than the local consumption, there has been a rise of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy all round At this there has been very little done for export-prices, as a rule, being fully ⅛d. above Liverpool, but the local mills continue steady buyers, the transactions reported showing about 3,000 bales for local consumption and 2,000 bales for export.

The *Receipts* for the week, although larger than last, are still only 3,712 bales against 10 232 bales for the corresponding week last year, and the total since 1st September is only 15,619 bales, against 43,659. With such small arrivals stocks have necessarily run down to a very low ebb, and the question whether there is at the moment more than 15,000 to 20,000 bales of useable Cotton in the place.

The *Clearances* for Sea since last mail left have only been 358 bales, making a total of 813,020 bales since 1st January against 939,981 bales for the corresponding period last year.

New Crop.—With Good New Omra being "heaved" in Liverpool a 5¼d. per lb. delivered against 5¾d. cost and freight price have, there has necessarily been no opportunity for business, and prices although quoted Re. 1 per candy higher are quite nominal, there being neither buyers nor sellers. Crop accounts continue most favourable, and small handpicked samples of New Omra have already been received, although there will be nothing in the market of any importance until December. Current estimates of the outturn are not altered in any way.

The following are to-day's quotations for Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission :—

		Candy	C. & F.
	Old, Full-pressed—		
„	Broach Ginned F. G. F. nl. Ready	Rs. 210 =	6d.
„	Omrawuttee Good (nominal) do.	„ 206 =	5 11/16d.
„	Do. Fully Good Fair do.	„ 204 =	5 9/16d.
„	Do. Good Fair do.	„ 201 =	5½d.
„	Do. Fully Fair do.	„ 195 =	5⅜d.
„	Do. Fair do.	„ 189 =	5 3/16d.
„	Dhollera Good (nominal) do.	„ 209 =	5¾d.
„	Do. Fully Good Fair do.	„ 205 =	5⅝d.
„	Do. Good Fair do.	„ 201 =	5½d.
„	Do. Fully Fair do.	„ 195 =	5⅜d.
„	Do. Fair do.	„ 190 =	5 3/16d.
	New, Full-pressed—		
„	Broach Ginned Good Feb. Delivery	„ 217 =	6d.
„	Akote do.	„ 208 =	5¾d.
„	Hingunghaut do.	„ 225 =	6¼d.
„	Omrawuttee F. G. F. do.	„ 204 =	5⅝d.

The following figures show the visible supply of cotton for all Europe on the 26th instant as compared with the two previous years :—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Total supply of all kinds..	1,340,000	1,861,430	1,863,890
„ „ „ Surats.	248,000	479,890	687,040

For the U. K. only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool.....	425,000	543,730	587,270
Do. London.....	28,000	34,100	56,290
American Afloat.....	90,000	87,000	85,000
E. Indian „	28,000	92,000	162,000
	571,000	756,830	890,560
Price of Mid. Orleans ...	6¾d.	6 3-16d.	7¾d.
„ Fair Dhollera ...	5¾d.	4¾d.	4 13-16d.
Difference.....	1¼d.	1 11-16d.	2 7-16d.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Week's Receipts.....	158,000	174,000	168,000
Exports to U. K.	46,000	36,000	41,000
„ to Continent.	50,000	29,000	57,000
Total Receipts since last Sept..	556,000	810,000	738,000
Exports to U. K. „	122,000	169,000	138,000
„ to Continent „	77,000	92,000	124,000
Total Stock at the Ports.	360,000	517,000	406,000

Seeds.—*Linseed.*—A rivals have been on a much larger scale of late, and a fair extent of business has been done during the week, at Rs. 6-9 to begin with but latterly at Rs. 6-8 per cwt. *Rapeseed* is not in large supply, and the quotation is almost nominal at Re. 7-8 per cwt. For *Gingelly* Seed there has been some enquiry, and sales have been made at Rs. 43 per candy, both for immediate and forward delivery of Mixed.

Wheat only being dealt in to a very limited extent for export, the quality of the supplies now coming to hand being most inferior. Resales of Mixed lots have taken place at Rs. 32 and for Best White—such as it is—Re. 36 to Rs. 37 per candy is quoted.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 23rd October compared with that for 8th October :—

Liabilities.	8th October. Rs. A. P.	23rd October. Rs. A. P.
Capital	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	18,99,375 0 0	18,99,375 0 0
Treasury Balance	1,85,16,647 2 3	1,82,38,795 9 4
Other Deposits	1,79,16,332 13 10	1,94,67,892 10 5
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	3,33,414 2 0	3,06,199 9 2
Sundries	9,72,583 2 9	9,92,178 13 1
Rs.	5,96,22,452 4 10	6,09 54,491 10 0
Assets.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities.....	55,70,190 13 1	55,74,798 5 1
Loans on Govt. Securities.	46,86,785 5 4	47 96 366 9 4
Credit on ditto ...	1,01,091 2 5	51.36,688 13 0
Bills Discounted.....	1,95,66,774 13 4	1,67,72, 26 15 8
Balances with other Banks	3,49,758 11 10	10,97,915 14 8
Dead Stock	10,67,111 2 10	10,02,675 6 3
Stamps	8,2 9 10	7,900 3 3
Sundries	2,57 392 4 6	2,25,436 14 0
Cash at Head Office	85,36,250 4 6	1,40,94,340 0 9
Do. at Branches	1,08,42,073 12 9	92,93 140 9 3
	5,96,22,452 4 10	6,09 54,491 10 0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The s. s. Pehlwan, 101 tons, Nacoda, sailed yesterday for Bhownuggur, with a general cargo and twenty-five deck passengers.

The s. s. Pehlwan, 51 tons, Nacoda, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Goa, with a general cargo, and ten deck passengers.

The Dunphaile Castle, 720 tons, Captain A. Hilder, arrived in harbour on the 27th October, from Calcutta (September 13th), with a general cargo.

The ship Abercarne, 710 tons, Captain W. Louis, arrived in harbour on the 27th October, from Swansea (July 12th), with a cargo of 1,050 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. Calcutta, 548 tons, Captain A. Russell, sailed on Saturday last for Kattywar Coast and Goge, with a general cargo, and twenty-five deck passengers. She towed steamer barge Mandvie with her.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. Chyebassa, 1,710 tons Captain W. Cosens, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Ruttnagherry.—Mr. W. J. Fall, Mr. E. Campbell and Mr. H. Swaris. For Colombo.—Col. and Mrs. G. Morris, and Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Brunton For Carwar.—Mr. J. Chrystal. For Calicut.—Mr. C Long. For different ports.—Eleven deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
27	Dunphaile Castle ...	Hilder	Calcutta, Sept 13.
	Abercarne	Louis	Swansea, July 12.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
27	Glenavan	Smith	Falmouth.
	Fateh Rehmon.....	Nacoda	Diu
	Calcutta (s).....	Russell	Kattywar Coast.
	Chyebassa (s).....	Cosens	Coast and Calcutta.
	Pehlwan (s).....	Nacoda	Coast and Goa.
28	Pehlwan (s).....	Nacoda	Bhownuggur.

KURRACHEE.

ARRIVALS.

The s s Vingoria, Commander Gray, arrived on the 19th instant from Bombay via Cutch and Kattywar Coast, with the Rev Mr Cotes from Mandvee and Major Colvin from Bombay.

The s s Umballa, Commander Turner, arrived on the 22nd from the Persian Gulf. Passengers—Mr and Mrs Sealy, and Mr G Barber.

The s s Mehta, Commander Watson, arrived on the 22nd, from North Shields, with a cargo of iron-work and coal.

DEPARTURES.

The s s Trinacria, Commander Hutchison, which entered the port on the 15th instant from Bombay, left on the 20th for Liverpool via Suez Canal with a cargo of wheat, rapeseed, and wool and passengers Mrs Lumby, Mrs Doveton, Mrs Peterkin, and Mr Fry.

Oct. 24—Steamers Meinam and Naples. Ship Belfast.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

23	Black Watch (s).....	Hopwood	Cardiff. Sept 11.
	Madura (s)	Smith.....	Madras, Oct 19.
	Bannockburn	Young	Mauritius.
24	Stars (s).....	Wood	Camorta. Oct 11.
	Madras (s).....	James	Kyuk Phyoo. Oct 20.
	Pembroke (s)	James	Madras, Oct 20.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 23—Steamers Maharajah, Commilla, Himalaya, and Telford. Ships Coimbatore and Smyrna. Barque Star of Africa.

PASSENGERS.

Per Satara—Mr H S Lemon, Dr J W Wall, Captain W B Birch, B S C, Mrs W B Birch, Master Birch.

Per Madras—Mr S Sedgfield, Mr F L Ives, Captain Orillo.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.		
23	Stalmgbro (s)	..... Colombo.
24	Nelson	..... Calcutta.
	Sea Foam.....	..... Moulmein.
	Ethiopia (s).....	..... Rangoon and N Ports.
	Bombay	..... Calcutta.
25	Lady Rowlinson.....	..... False Point,
	Mahr-tta (s)	..... Calcutta.
	D. of Buccleuch (s)...	..... Calcutta.

Oct. DEPARTURES.

24 Queen Victoria (s)... ..... Calcutta.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per P and O S S Poonah—From Madras to Calcutta—Mr W and Mrs Teare, Mr F Mann, Mr R Higgins, Mr J Paterson, Rev. J B Taylor, Mr R G Higby, Mr J Henderson, Mr W Mowat, and Mr D C Creaton.

DAILY IMPORTS.—October 27.

From Liverpool.

Guy Mannering s—412 bundles sheet iron, Abdoolally Sumsoodin
Europa s—35 cases portwine and 1 case sherrywine, Eduljee Bazonjee; 2,042 slabs hard spelter, E B Mody.

From London.

Menzaleh s—23 cases eau de cologne, Bell, Brandenburg and Co; 30 cases table salt, 15 cases oilmanstores, 5 cases currants and 5 cases confectionery, Abdool Currim Heerjeebhoy and Co; 10 cases biscuits, 20 cases vinegar and 10 cases sardines, Jan-Mahomed Hanjee, 11 cases glass shade, Jeevanjee Emaildjee; 6 casks safety fuse, Jeevanjee Noorbhoy; 14 packages hardware, Noorbhoy Chandabhoy; 1 case calendar covers and 5 bales paper, The Times of India.

From Bordeaux.

Arabia s—300 cases panillac, Bell, Brandenburg and Co; 100 cases claret, Volkart Brothers.
Sumatras—21 cases brandy, C Bonnevialle and Co.
Union—100 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—October 27.

For Liverpool.

Europa s—470 cwts wheat, Hurry Dewee; 1,600 cwts wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co; 40 bales wool, Motty Jaitha; 10 bales wool, Khimchund Chunchuldass; 37 bales wool, Ralli Brothers; 25 bales wool, D J Benmistein and Co.

For Glasgow.

Europa s—484 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

For London.

Sumatra s—2 cases shawls, Munsookroy Sobharam; 3 cases shawls, Ramchund Currumchund.
Madras s—325 cwts myrabolams, W and A Graham and Co; 975 cwts myrabolams, Soonderdass Damodhur; 135 cwts coir yarn, Mooljee Jaitha; 16 bales hides, Goolamhoosein Mahamed; 28 bales hides, Sullaman Mowladins; 10 bales hides, Munshur Sookha; 14 bales hides, Nensookhoy Gangjee; 15 bales hides, Goolamhoosein Mooljee.

For Venice.

Sumatra s—100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

For Trieste.

Sumatra s—100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

For Marseilles.

Sumatra s—1 case carpets and 4 cases shawls, W Nicol and Co.
Arabia s—67 boxes silver coins, value Rs 3,00,000, The French Bank; 210 cwts gingellyseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

For Genoa.

Arabia s—12 tins castor oil, C Gondona.

For Naples.

Europa s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

For Hongkong.

Thibet s—598 cwts raisins, Ebram Hassum; 24 cases sharkfins, Dhurumsee Veljee; 4 cases sharkfins, Cassum Bhimjee; 7 cases sharkfins, Rowjee Coorjee; 4 cwts cambay-stone and 62 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co; 106 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 250 chests opium, David Sasson and Co; 256 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 16 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 17 chests opium, Hajee Essac Elias; 17 chests opium, F N Postwala; 1½ chests opium, S N Tuloo; 100 cases sharkfins and 51 bales twist, Good mhoomdin Jaamahamed; 3½ chests opium, Khatseedass Hurmookhoy.

For Shanghai.

Thibet s—25 chests opium, S E Sassoon; 268 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 77 chests opium, E D Sassoon.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—October 26.

Karslake, Capt, Bombay 83rd Regt, on duty, from Poona.

October 27.

Schneider, Major Genl, Bombay Staff, on——, from Ahmedabad.
Walker, Capt, Madras R H A, on Medl Cert, from Bangalore.

DEPARTURES.—October 27.

McNeill, Major, Madras Staff Corps, to join, to Saugor C F.
Morris, Col, Bombay 15th Regt N I, on Medl Cert, to Sea.
Jones, Surgn Major, Bengal A M D, to join, to Allahabad.

October 28.

Fellows, Lieut Col, Bombay 8th Regt N I, to join, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters.

Poona, October 27.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that Veterinary Surg A C Webb has been appointed to D Batty B (late C Brigade R H Artillery.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, Major C E Layard, 15th Foot, is directed to proceed to England and join the 1st Battalion of his Regt to which he has been posted.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Colaba Depot and Sanitarium—Major M Sexton, Staff Corps, to be Commdt, vice Major Layard, 15th Foot, proceeding to England.

The Chief Inspector of Musketry is authorized to proceed on his annual tour of inspection.

The undermentioned officers have returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India : Major T H Turner, Staff Corps, Examiner (Pay Dept, Bombay. Surg Major C K Colston, in Medical charge of the N I. Capt E H Reay, Gr Mr 6th N I. Surg Major H Cook, M D, 1st Physician J J Hospital.

The following Orders are confirmed :—

Bhow Dindia's Order—Dated 25th October, appointing Capt C H P Ducat, 23rd N L I. Station Staff officer at Indore.

15th Regt N I—Regtl Order, dated 11th October, directing Major Uttlewood, 2nd in Command, to officiate as Commdt, Major Barras, Wing Commdr, to officiate as 2-d in Command, Major Sandwith, Wing Officer, to officiate as Wing Commdr, and Sub-Lieut Stayner, attached, to officiate as Wing Officer, in succession to Col Morris, proceeding on leave.

20th Regt N I—Regtl Ord-r, dated 26th October, directing Capt Leet-mere to resume his duties as Qr Mr from 29th inst, Lieut Thirl-ere, 3rd idem, continuing to officiate as Wing Commdr, in addition, vice Lieut Welch, Wing Officer, quarters

25th Regt N L I—Regtl Order, dated 19th October, directing Sub Lieut Ing-is, officiating Wing Officer, to officiate as Qr Mr in addition to his own duties, vice Lieut Orr, and until the arrival of Lieut Welch.

With reference to G O C No 502, 11th August last Capt F F Comyn officiated as 2nd in Command 4th N I, from the 16th to the 25th July, in addition to his own duties as Qr Mr.

Capt (now Major) C E Blowers, 10th N L I, performed the duties of Wing Commdr, in addition to his own as Qr Mr from he24th May to the 4th July.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Capt A Campbell, R A, from 1st to 21st Nov in extension on private affairs.

Capt A J Saunders, R A, from 22nd Sept to 21st December, in England, on medical certificate.

11th Foot—Paymaster (Honorary Major) R R Robinson to England, per troop ship, to appear before a Medical Board.

17th Foot—Lieut F H de Burgh, per Troopship, to appear before a Medical Board.

Surg J E V Toss, to Bombay, for 30 days, to appear before a Medical Board.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, October 18.

His Excellency the C-in-C has been pleased to appoint Lieut the Hon J S Napier, 22nd Highlanders, to be Superintendent of the Umballa Gymnasium.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

15th Regiment—Lt E Hanstock to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lacy, promoted.

9th N I—Lieut G L T Dennies, 62nd Foot, Officiating Squadron Officer on probation 19th Bengal Lancers, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation.

85th N I—Lieut Col G C Roweroft, 2nd in Command, to be Commandant, in succession to Colonel J L Nation, appointed to the Brigade Staff. Lieut Colonel G C Roweroft, V. C., Wing Commander, to be 2nd in Command, vice Lieut Col. Bowerott. Major A J C Brich, Officiating Wing Commander, is confirmed in the appointment vice. Lieut Col Feabery.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers :—

14th Hussars—Captain T. E. S. Hickman to rank as Captain from the 22nd December 1875. Captain W. R. Wynter to rank as Captain from the 8th January 1876. 5th Bengal Cavalry—Captain W. Louis to rank as Captain from the 19th January 1877.

The undermentioned officers of the Royal Artillery are ordered home with the batteries of their respective brigades proceeding to England during the ensuing trooping season :—

Lieut Col and Brevet Colonel C Cowper, R A, Peshawur Brigade, to embark with F and G Batteries C Brigade (late A and B batteries F Brigade) Lieut Col R R Rowley, 5th (late 19th) Brigade, to embark with D and E Batteries.

Major A McL Stewart, Bengal Staff Corps, will proceed at once to Bangalore, and report himself for famine duty to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg.

G O C C dated 1st October 1877, directing Captain F F Ditmas to proceed from Meerut to Lucknow, for duty with G Battery 4th Brigade Royal Artillery, is cancelled.

With reference to G O C C dated 20th July 1877, page 317, Lieut J de C D Meade, 59th Foot, is permi ted to resign his proMulouary appointment of Officiating Wing Officer 8th Native Infantry.

Veterinary Surgeon J P Adams, is directed to proceed from Moultan to Allahabad to take over veterinary charge of the horses of E Battery 4th Brigade, Royal Artillery.

The following movements of Veterinary Surgeons of the 5th Brigade, under orders to proceed to England, are ordered, viz :—Veterinary Surgeon A Glover to proceed to Meerut, Veterinary Surgeon C Phillips to proceed from Ahmednuggur to Allahabad.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard examination in Hindustanee :

Lieuts R E Bourne, 2-15th Foot ; E G Kemp, 109th Foot ; Surgeon Major S K Ray, ; Surgeons P J McQuaid, M D, and C H Beatson, Indian ; Schoolmaster, J Gardiner, 109th Foot ; Hospl Apprentices F C French, and D Cochrane, 2-15th Foot ; Sergt Mason, P W D ; Lance Corporal H J Barrister, 2-22nd Foot ; Gunner J Bo den, 2-9th late 7-6th R A ; Privates J Willis, 15th Foot ; J Hendry, 2-15th Foot ; J Mc-ry, and T Lynch, 2-22nd Foot ; C Tyres, 40th Foot ; H O'Brien, and T Golding, 2-60th Foot ; A Hargrove, 72nd Foot.

COURT MARTIAL.

Head Quarters, Simla, 20th October.

At a General Court Martial, assembled at Bandu, on the 4th October, Jemadar Mahomed Khan, of the 20th Madras Infantry, was arraigned on the following charge.

Behavior in a manner unbecoming the position and character of a Native officer, in Bandu, on or about the 7th September unlawfully entered in the night time the quarters of Havildar Azeemoden for the purpose of visiting the wife of the said Havildar Azeemoden, during the absence of the husband on guard.

Finding—The Court finds that the prisoner is guilty of the charge.

Sentence—The Court sentence the prisoner to be dismissed from the service.

Abdul Guffoor, Subedar Major,
20th Madras Infantry, President.

Approved and Confirmed.

Fred. P. Haines, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Calcutta Gazette, October 24.)

Mr W H Grimley, Officiating Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Mr A Mackenzie.

Mr C P L Macaulay, Officiating Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, is appointed to be Under Secretary to that Government in the Judicial Department.

Mr H H Risley, Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal, is appointed to be Assistant Secretary to that Government, but will continue to act as Under Secretary, vice Mr J Crawford.

Bapoo Rajendra Nath Mitra, Officiating Assistant Secretary, to the Government of Bengal, will continue to act in that capacity, vice Mr H H Risley, or until further orders.

Mr R M Waller, Officiating Deputy Collector of Customs, Calcutta, is appointed to act Magistrate and Collector of Bankoora, vice Mr W W Bainton.

Mr W Rattray, Sub-Registrar, Gya, is appointed to be a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the seventh Grade, vice Mr W Dampier, appointed to Gya.

Mr A Ross is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent in the Benares Agency during the absence, on deputation, of Mr H Risley, or until further orders.

Mr Ernest Henry Bayly is appointed to officiate as an Assistant-Sub-Deputy Opium Agent in the Benares Agency during the absence, on deputation, of Mr H G C Clarke, or until further orders.

Mr E Drew is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent in the Benares Agency during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. T E Innes, or until furt her orders.

Surgeon-Major W Hay, of the 10th Bengal Native Infantry, is appointed temporarily to have medical charge of the Civil Station of Julpigoree, in addition to his other duties.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS

(North-Western Provinces Gazette, Oct. 27.)

Mr A M Markham, six months' leave on private affairs, together with the usual sanction to travel.

Mr J J Laing, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, N-W Provinces, 2nd grade, is appointed an Assistant District Superintendent of Police, 1st grade, and is transferred to Lucknow, in charge of the city police, vice Mr A R Hutton, re-ued.

Mr J D LaTouche, District Superintendent of Police, 1st grade, to officiate as Joint Magistrate, 1st grade, and to be posted to the Sitapur district.

The Rev W Spencer, DD, to be Civil Chaplain of Lucknow.

Lieut J A Chapman, Royal Horse Artillery whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government by the Government of India, Military Department, to be Aide-de-Camp to His Honour the Lieutenan Governor and Chief Commissioner.

Subject to the a proval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, Mr E P Finn, Officiating Accountant General, Public Works Division, to be confirmed in that appointment.

The service of the Rev A Ramsay, Officiating Civil Chaplain of Lucknow, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

Mr C Innes, Executive Engineer, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India a further extension of three months' leave on Medical certificate.

Lieut-Colonel F Brine, RE. Executive Engineer, Agra Provincial Division, is granted three months' privilege leave.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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CALENDAR FOR OCT. 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter.....29th, 7h. 12'8 p. m.

| Date. | Remarks. | Sun rises.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE BOMBAY WEEKLY FAMINE STATEMENT.

POONA, Oct. 28.

The chief feature of the week's telegraphic news is the excessive rain that has fallen almost throughout Satara, Kaladgi, and Belgaum, and to a lesser extent in parts of Sholapur and Dharwar, and in some few places in Ahmednagar and Poona. This heavy rain, besides the absolute damage it does to the corps, has the effect both of delaying the kharif harvest and impeding the rabi sowings. This unfavourable weather, making general prospects worse, is probably the chief cause of the retardation, discernible this week, of the rate at which prices have been falling since the middle of September. However, the number of labourers upon relief works continues to decrease very rapidly. This week gives a fall of 28,156. The reduction is greatest in Belgaum and Dharwar, but there is reduction more or less in every district, except Ahmednagar, and the increase shown in the case of that district seems rather to imply that the approximate estimates of the number of relief labourers upon the railway works in the last two weeks were made too low than that any real increase in the numbers has since taken place. Cholera continues in Nasik, Ahmednagar and Satara, but the number of fatal cases is not large—only 87 during the week. Written reports have been received from the Collectors of Nasik, Poona, Sholapur and Satara for the week ending the 20th instant, and from the other Collectors for the week ending the 13th instant. More rain is still wanted in the Erandol and Sauda talukas of Khandeish, and the Sangamner, Kopergaon and Rahuri talukas of Ahmednagar; but in the Shrigonda and Jamkhed talukas of Ahmednagar, the Sirur taluka of Poona, and generally throughout the five Collectorates to the south of Poona, there had already, at the periods to which these reports pertain, been too much rain. And unfortunately the later information by telegraph shows that the rain continued long after these reports were written. The injury done to the *warkas* crops in the hill villages of the Satara Collectorate seems to be very general, and in Kaladgi not only has the ripening kharif, but also such winter crops as had already been sown, suffered from the heavy rain. The number of children has fallen during the week from 48,732 to 40,356. The number of persons being gratuitously relieved in the week ending 29th September was taken, in last week's statement, approximately at 90,862, and this is found to have been nearly correct. The decrease in the week ending 6th October is 2,911. The number of persons on works under Public Works Department Agency in the nine affected districts was at this date 73,091 and on works under Civil Agency 16,923. The percentage of persons upon works under Civil Agency has thus fallen during the week from 19 to 18·8 per cent. of the whole number employed. The total expenditure upon works in the nine affected districts has amounted to Rs. 1,00,61,279, which with the expenditure of Rs. 1,29,371 upon works in Ratnagiri and Kanara, and Rs. 9,15,384 from the Collectors' Discretionary Allowances, gives a total of Rs. 1,11,06,034. The accounts from Kolhapur, Pant Pratinidhi and Savanur are favourable, and the scarcity may now be considered over in Sawant Wari. During the week ending 29th October 60 tons of food-grains were exported from Bombay to the Southern Maratha ports, and 2,493 tons were carried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to stations upon the Poona-Sholapur and Bhusawal-Nasik lines, making a total of 2,553 tons for the week. This is less by 1,670 tons than the importations of the previous week. The total amount delivered up to the 20th October was 426,001 tons. There have been decreases of 28,156 in the number of people on relief works, 8,376 in the number of young children, and 2,911 in the number of people on charitable relief. The improvement in the general situation continues, and the condition of the people is becoming more satisfactory. On the other hand, considerable anxiety is caused by the excessive rain that continues to fall in the districts south of Poona.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN BULGARIA.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Suleiman Pasha, under date of the 26th instant, reports a skirmish with the enemy at Mansourkoi.

The loss sustained by the Russians in the battle at Dubnik, on the 24th instant, was 2,500 men.

The Grand Duke Nicholas, on the 25th instant, inspected the positions taken up by General Gourko at Dubnik.

It is reported that the Russian advanced Guard has arrived near Silistria.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

The Bombay Mails of the 8th inst. arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, Oct. 26, Noon.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	79,000 Bales.
Do. Amount forwarded	3,000 do.
Do. Week's Sales of Surats.....	11,000 do.
Do. Amount forwarded	1 000 do.
Do. Week's Imports of Cotton ..	57,000 do.
Do. do. Surats ..	31,000 do.
Do. Stock of Cotton.....	425,000 do.
Do. do. Surats	100 000 do.
Do. Stock of Cotton in London..	28,000 do.

LONDON, Oct. 26, Afternoon.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	5½
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
7 lbs Shirtings.....	6.
8½ lbs. do.	7-3
40s Mule Twist	0-10½
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight ..	1-9½
6 per cent. Rupee Paper	82½
4½ per cent. do.	82½
5½ per cent. do.	90½
3 per cent. Consols for account.....	96½
5 per cent. French Rents, 1872	106½
Bar Silver.....	55½
Total Coin in the Bank of France ..	£85,800,000
Notes in Circulation	£97,000,000

Departure—Olympia.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

Latest Messages received up to 8 p.m. yesterday:—

	Greenwich Time.	Average Time in Transit. H. M.
FROM UNITED KINGDOM—		
Via Teheran (perfect) ..	27th— 4-48 p.m.	1 32
„ Turkey (do.) ..	26th— 2-50 p.m.	29 14
„ Suez (do.) ..	28th— 1-35 p.m.	0 55
FROM CONTINENT OF EUROPE—		
Via Teheran (perfect) ..	28th—12-5 p. m.	
„ Turkey (do.) ..	25th—2-5 p.m.	
„ Suez (do.) ..	28th—1-30 p.m.	
FROM AMERICA—		
Via Teheran (perfect) no Messages.		
„ Turkey (do.) do.		
„ Suez (do.) Messages received for India without date or time.		
FROM CHINA—	Latest date.	
Via Amoor (Perfect) no Messages.		
„ Singapore (Interrupted beyond Penang.)		
FROM AUSTRALIA—		
Via Singapore (Interrupted beyond Penang.)		

STEAMER REPORTS.

TRINCOMALLEE, 27th Oct., 11-2 P.M.

H. M. S. Rifleman left last evening for Andaman Islands.

MADRAS, 28th Oct., 10-35 A.M.

Mail leaves Penang for Singapore to-morrow noon.

WEATHER REPORTS.—Oct. 26.

(Madras Time.)

CANNANORE, 5-45 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W. ther. max. 84, min. 71, bar. 29·87. Fall of rain 2 inch 9 cents.

CALICUT, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W. N. W. 4, ther. 83, bar. 30·114

MANGALORE, 5-20 P.M.—Weather fair, wind N. E. W. N. E. Fall of rain 1 cent.

VIZAGAPATAM, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind E. light, ther. 87.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

The following general remarks on the weather and the crops for the week ending October 25th appear in the *Gazette of India* of Saturday last. For the Madras Presidency: good and general rain has fallen in all districts, except in Madras, parts of Chingleput and Karnool. Prospects are good everywhere. Prices are falling in most districts, rising in one or two, and stationary in six. The harvest where gathered shows a fair outturn. For Mysore: the weather is showery, and the crops flourishing. For Bombay: abundant rain has fallen in the Deccan and the South Mahratta Country; moderate in Khandesh, Nasik, and parts of the Konkan; elsewhere none is reported. There is no improvement in Sind, but elsewhere prospects are good except in a few places in the Deccan, Konkan, and South Mahratta Country, where damage has resulted from the excessive rain. For the Central Provinces: there has been a good fall of rain in Nagpur, Seoni, and in Upper Godavery, slight in Chanda, Bhandara and Saugor. Prospects generally are good, and the rabi sowings are progressing. For Berar: slight rain has fallen, and prospects are good. For Central India: no rain is reported; the cold weather has commenced; emigrants are returning to Gwalior. For Rajputana: there has been no rain; more is needed in Ajmere and Sirdhi. For Bengal: there has been a good fall in Pooree, where it was needed; slight elsewhere; more would do good, but prospects generally are favourable. For Assam: there has been no rain; prospects are good. For Burma: good rain in Bassein, elsewhere scanty or none at all, the replanted rice being somewhat injured thereby. For the North-West and Oudh: no rain; the recent fall was generally sufficient for the rabi sowings, which are everywhere progressing. For the Punjab: slight rain has fallen in Amritsar, Jullunder, and Peshawur. The sowings for the rabi crop are progressing, but rain is much wanted in Hissar, Umballa, and Lahore.

In view of prices generally falling in most of the districts of the Madras Presidency, and of the incoming crops, the Madras Government has ordered that the Government reserves of grain are to be used up in relief camps and on relief works. The daily average, 1,094 tons of grain, was despatched from Bombay for Madras ports for the week ending October 24.

We hear that the Maharaja Sindia has established twelve feeding houses on the road between Sepree and Chumbul, a distance of 103 miles.

A telegram from Bellary states that it has been raining there incessantly since Thursday evening. Several tanks have burst. Crops are suffering. Heavy rain is also reported from Guntur.

The season and weather report up to the 17th October at Hydrabad, Sind, states that the kharif reapings are progressing, but the rabi prospects are poor, and the river is very low. The report from Jacobabad up to the 13th October states, that the weather is cooler. Rain has fallen in the vicinity of Jacobabad; the kharif crops are withering away for want of water, the outturn will be under 8 annas, and rabi prospects are gloomy.

Government must be prepared to reckon with famines, says the *Englishman*, for a great number of years to come. We cannot push on roads or canals or railways with advantage beyond a certain definite rate, however much money we may be prepared to spend upon them, for the simple reason that the supply of labour and the means of control at our disposal are limited, while even the experience required for the purpose can only be slowly accumulated. Unless, then, Government is prepared to let famine have its way, it must be prepared to spend periodically large sums of money in feeding famine-stricken people. It would be cheaper, more humane, and in every way better, to prevent famines, if we could. But we simply cannot do it all at once by any expenditure of money; and the problems how much should be spent for the one object, and how much for the other, must be considered together.

The Secundrabad paper says, that the famine in H. H. the Nizam's territories is fast drawing to a close. The rain-fall all over the country has been abundant, and the prices of food grains have fallen in consequence of the improved prospects of the crops. Distress was most severely felt in the Raichore District; but many matters have mended so much there, that all the Relief Works, with the exception of the Eraputhacul channel, have been stopped. The Poor House at Lingasoogoor has been closed, and all the buildings demolished. The inmates have been sent away to their own villages, the authorities having provided them with a little money for subsistence on the way. After having been housed and cared for so long, these people left the asylum with great reluctance. In this District, 25 inches of rain have been gauged up to date, commencing from the 1st January. The tanks are full. Agricultural operations were commenced some weeks ago, and now the parched up fields are dressed in smiling green, and the hearts of the cultivators rejoice. We are only doing His Highness' Government the barest justice when we say that from first to last the famine was handled by the officials with promptitude, tact, and discretion.

A short notice of Colonel Meadows Taylor's "Autobiography," edited by his daughter, is supplied from London to the *Pioneer*, by an individual who has had the privilege to peruse the sheets previous to publication. "The work will likely," he says, "be the Anglo-India book of the season. The author of Tara tells the story of his life with all literary skill and picturesqueness that we might have expected from his pen. Colonel Meadows Taylor's career was a singularly eventful one, and it loses nothing of its interest from the fact that he himself is the narrator. Probably since Mrs. Colin Mackenzie's famous book, no Anglo Indian work has appeared so full of personal and gossipy interest; but Colonel Meadows Taylor was of too genial a disposition to fall into the same mistakes as the authoress of *The Camp, the Mission, and the Zanana*. His early days at Bombay, when he had fallen into a false position; his service with the Nizam; the Court of Hyderabad in the days when the Palmers were in all their power, and when General Fraser was Resident; his work at Sholapore, and his difficulties with the Messalina Ranee and the boy Prince, who afterwards rose against us in fifty-seven, and whose sad end is most touchingly told; his arduous task in Berar, while her he was sent to keep the province from rebellion; and his latter days of literary industry, are all related with the pleasant garrulousness of an Anglo Indian Pepys. The glimpses which the book reveals to us of Colonel Meadows Taylor's character and aims are very pleasant, and such as Anglo-Indian readers will love to dwell upon, even if their ideals may have been formed from the study of the memorials of a Lawrence or an Edwardes. Miss Meadows Taylor will be found to have done her work well; and the closing chapter is written in a tone of filial tenderness that all must admire—as well as the modest preface of the Colonel's kinsman, Mr. Henry Reeve."

The Directors of the P. and O. Company no doubt think that they have made some very liberal concessions of late years to the travelling public, and that, with the severe competition they have now to sustain, they do not see their way to make any more. They are frequently plied with suggestions in the newspapers to be still more considerate of their patrons' pockets, which, the Directors are assured, will be returned tenfold by every fresh inducement they may offer the public to visit Europe more frequently by their steamers. Further reductions in the way of experiment, however, the Directors may not be inclined to listen to; but a letter in the *Pioneer* points out one or two feasible arrangements, the adoption of which would be a boon to Anglo-Indians impatient to visit home as often as possible, without probably prejudicing the revenue of the Company. The writer of the letter referred to says:—

"I address you with the hope that you will allow the subject to be ventilated in the columns of your paper, so that the P. and O. Company may know what is required by the travelling public of India. One of my principal grievances is the charge made for extra luggage, which, I believe, remains the same as it was when the luggage had to be carried across the desert from Cairo to Suez. It equals a charge of £20 per ton, while cargo is carried at £2 a ton. It would, *prima facie*, appear that passengers having a little luggage in excess of the amount covered by their ticket, would be entitled to have it conveyed at a nominal charge, rather than be mulcted ten times as heavily as if they had not paid an already exorbitant price for their passage ticket. This is merely a matter which might be arranged on a representation to the Company at home. Secondly, it has become much the fashion now for officers during the hot months to take three months' privilege leave and run home instead of going to the hills. As this is the season that the P. and O. steamers are empty, it would be expected that such voyages would be fostered by liberal concessions; but the P. and O have offered no better terms than an abatement on the return fare of 20 per cent, which they give to anybody returning within 6 months, travelling both ways, at the crowded time of year; the passage then costs £115. I would suggest that return tickets for three months, between May and October, should be given to Brindisi and back to Bombay for Rs. 1,000. This would tempt many officers to use their leave by visiting England instead of going to the hills. There are many other points which such a committee as I recommend to assemble at home should take up for the benefit their suffering brethren. P. and O. steamers through to Brindisi to Paris, or, if possible to Calais; return through-tickets, at reduced rates for P. and O. passengers; quicker passages; better sleeping accommodation on the Egyptian railway. But it appears that directly an Indian reaches England he forgets and forgives all the troubles and inconveniences he has undergone on his journey, and I fear it will take much to awaken them to the fact that, by united exertion, we might make the journey home more frequently, and with more pleasure to ourselves."

A story is going the rounds which, if not strictly *vero*, is, at any rate, *ben trovato*, and too good to be lost. A young sub-lieutenant left his regiment a short time ago, on sick leave, and put up at the best hotel, not a hundred miles from Poona, where he was immediately smitten by the attractions of a lovely maiden who was staying there. He proposed, was accepted, and the happy day was fixed. The Colonel, however, disapproved of sub-lieutenants getting married, and particularly of the marriage of the sub in question. As he happened to be a friend of the young man's father, so he thought to prevent the union of the fond couple by sending a peremptory telegram couched in the following words, "Join at once." The son of Mars was in despair. He presented himself before his intended with the fatal missive in his hand, and anything but a look of pleasure in his countenance; but the lady was equal to the occasion. With a blush of maidenly simplicity and virgin innocence she cast her eyes on the ground and remarked, "Dear me! I'm glad your Colonel approves of the match; but what a hurry he is in. I don't think I can get ready so soon, but I'll do my best, because, of course, love, the commands of your Colonel must be obeyed." The young warrior was puzzled. "Don't you see, my darling," he said, "that this confounded telegram puts a stopper on our plans. You don't seem to understand the telegram. He says peremptorily, 'join at once.'" The lady's blushes redoubled, but with a look of arch simplicity she raised her lovely eyes to her *fiancée* and replied, "It is you, my darling, who don't seem to understand it. Your Colonel says plainly, 'join at once,' by which he of course means, get married immediately. What else can he possibly mean?" A look of intelligence replaced the air of bewilderment in the young hero's classic features, and bestowing a regular *feu de joie* of chaste salutes on her rosy lips, he accepted the explanation, and was enabled to answer the Colonel's telegram in forty-eight hours afterwards in these words, "Your orders are obeyed. We were joined at once."

The following changes and appointments are rumoured by a North-West correspondent:—Major Peacock, commanding the G. G.'s Body Guard, will soon vacate his sinecure appointment for a better one at Moorshedabad. His successor will most likely be one of the G. G.'s Staff, Major Jackson, while Colonel Campbell, Commanding the Landour Convalescent Depot, I hear, will be succeeded by an Artillery Colonel at present at Peshawur.

The Mysore correspondent of the Madras *Athenæum* writes:—"Mr. J. D. Gordon, C. S. I., has been appointed as Special Guardian to His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore. The Government of India, though a little late, have thus conferred a great blessing not only on the Maharajah, but on the inhabitants. He became a personal and dear friend of his Highness and his relatives when he acted for Col. Malleson for two years. Moreover he has a thorough knowledge of the inner working of the Palace and its Zenanas, so we may hope for better days under his *régime*. In the Maharanee Kamavilas, the Maharajah lost his home guardian, and therefore this is the most convenient time for Mr. Gordon to do yeoman's service to our ruler by removing him once for all from the baneful Zenana influences. The judicial administration of the Province has lost in him a very able and just head. Captain Wilson, I hear, is shortly to be superseded by an English Professor well-known to fame."

A telegram reports, that on the 27th inst. an Indus Valley Railway trial train ran, for the first time, through the Laki Pass up to the south bank of the river Aral, two miles north of Sehwan station. It returned to Laki at noon, having found the road in a very good condition.

The last number of the *Indian Charivari* contains what is in our opinion the cleverest cartoon it has yet issued. The *Pioneer* is represented as a flunkey Mark Tapley trying to make jollity out of the Madras Famine. The expression of smug, self-satisfied flunkyism displayed on the man's face is exceedingly well done, and is creditable to Indian artistic talent.

A native paper, the *Akhbar-i-Hind*, says:—"It may interest our readers to know that the sum subscribed to the Turkish relief fund by Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal and subjects amounts to Rs. 2,00,000, the poorer of the fair sex, with their usual sympathy, willingly pawning their jewelry and all else that woman kind delights in, in order to swell the fund for so good an object. This statement is made on the very best authority."

The natives at Sukkur are taking great interest in the news from the seat of war. Hajee Jan Mahomed, the principal merchant, collected Rs. 10,000 for the wounded Turks, and on receipt of the telegram announcing the victory of Plevna he had his shop and residence illuminated, gave a dinner to his *fakeers*, and invited his customers to drink simpkin.

The *Oriental Sporting Magazine* for October has the following remarks on the unfortunate sale of Silvio by the drawers, in consequence of the irregular and informal information communicated to them:—"On the real point in the case, there seems to be no doubt. Instead of the Secretary sending a telegram to *the drawer* of the ticket, saying, 'your ticket 272 has drawn Silvio,' he sent a telegram to Captain Roberts, saying, 'Mr. S. had drawn the horse;' and it is now admitted fact, on all sides, that the telegram sent did not, as the other would have done, tell the lucky drawers distinctly that *they* had drawn 'Silvio,' and in consequence they sold their shares for a song. They were no doubt foolish to do so; but if the course advertised as one of the conditions of the lottery had been followed, they would not have had an opportunity of being foolish. Moreover, a telegram would have reached the drawer direct sooner than through another person living in another part of the town. We hope the Secretary will, on consideration, see the mistake he made, the omission to telegraph immediately and direct to the drawer, stating the name under which the ticket was held, was unfortunate; and if these sweeps are continued, we suggest that the telegrams be prepared and signed beforehand, with only the blanks left for the names of the ten first horses in the betting, and the names and addresses of the drawers, each telegram being filled up and sent off to the Telegraph Office by special messenger directly the horse is drawn."

The *Pioneer*:—On the 21st inst. the Jowakis attacked the village of Ghovizai, close to the main road, killing and wounding several of the inhabitants. On the following day they attacked the village of Togh, close to Kohat, but were driven back without loss. We do not cite these now almost daily occurrences as worthy of special notice, but only in illustration of the pass to which matters have come on that part of the frontier. It is a state of things which naturally and justly causes great excitement and dissatisfaction among both officers and men of our Frontier Force. A military blockade of the Jowakis has been ordered, which is simply a more stringent, and, let us hope, more effectual process of blockading than that supposed to exist already. If this, however, were intended to be anything more than a temporary expedient, its ludicrous insufficiency would justify the hardest things that could be said of it; but we have reason to know that very different measures are under earnest discussion, and will probably be determined within a few days. Meantime it is well to remember that the disturbance, however irritating and discreditable to British authority, is local at present, and that the general situation is not grave. Since the above was written, a later telegram from the frontier announces that, on the night of the 23rd, the Jowakis attacked the village of Kunmar, and carried off cattle. Several of the villagers and police were killed and wounded. A detachment of cavalry from Goombut pursued the raiders, and "nearly caught them"—a result that cannot be considered "nearly" satisfactory.

The much-prosecuted Hemnath Bose has been acquitted by Mr. Rattray, Deputy Magistrate of Howrah, of the offence charged against him—that of criminally misappropriating, in his capacity of Post-Master of Howrah, a sum of four annas recovered by him as a penalty on an improperly stamped letter. The verdict of the Magistrate, no doubt, took many by surprise, but on a perusal of the elaborate judgment in the case, it is difficult to avoid the conviction that the Post-master was the victim of a conspiracy. The enquiry, it is true, showed that he was guilty of grave departmental irregularity, systematically delegating important duties, which should have been performed by him, to his subordinates—irregularities which, up to the time of his being reported by one of his clerks for other offences, subsequently found to be frivolous and unfounded, attracted no comment. Obviously, however, these irregularities, however grave, did not come under the cognizance of the Court. On the other hand, the evidence proved that the transaction, on account of which Hemnath Bose stood charged, was conducted mainly by his head clerk, and there was nothing to show that the accused was concerned in the matter, further than in ordering that the penalty should be realised.

Some idea of the sea-borne trade of Calcutta at the present time may be formed from the immense mercantile fleet now in port. On Saturday last there were, exclusive of Government vessels, 86 steamers and 131 sailing ships in the river—the largest number of vessels ever in this port, except for a short time, after the great cyclone of 1864. The tonnage of one steamer, like the St. Osyth, however, exceeds the capacity of any three of the largest ships of that period.

The *Englishman*—At present it appears clear, that, in Bengal, high education is carrying off much more than its proper share of the Government aid. This will hardly be controverted, when we state that each of the 838 pupils in Government colleges in Bengal annually costs Rs. 404, of which amount Government contributes Rs. 284—a sum sufficient for the education of 276 primary scholars. The last Education Report shows that each boy in the primary schools, aided by Government, costs the State only Re. 1 3-0 per annum. At Berhampur College the State aid to each pupil is Rs. 849, at Patna College Rs. 541, at Hughli College Rs. 411. Surely, these figures show a wholesale violation of the principle so repeatedly laid down by the highest authorities, and never more emphatically than in the Secretary of State's despatch of 1864. Far from the wealthy classes contributing the larger share towards their own education, the total amount furnished by all private sources is much less than one-third of the cost. We cannot but think that until the policy so repeatedly announced as the approved policy is deliberately cancelled, the well-to-do classes should think themselves very fortunate if even one-fourth of the cost of their education is contributed by the State. Certainly, everything beyond that amount should be regarded by them as a happy windfall, to which they have no sort of claim. The maintenance of their position in society, and the numerous professions open to educated men alone, would prove an ample inducement to well-to-do parents to incur a far more adequate proportion of the expense entailed by the education of their sons than that which they at present contribute. We thus find ourselves altogether unable to join with a contemporary, when he regards it as a duty of the State to provide the greater portion of the outlay on higher education. Higher education is in a position to flourish without any such false and expensive stimulus. With a daily increasing number of educated Hindu gentlemen, well-versed in the history and classics of Asiatic and European countries, with a large and spreading circle of native gentlemen who, even amongst themselves, habitually converse in the English language, and whose facility of expression, readiness of argument, and almost unimpeachable grammar, leave one but little to recall the fact of its being a foreign language which they are employing, we may rest assured that no retrograde movement is possible, even were State aid entirely withdrawn. The danger is, that the contemplation of these bright flashes on the surface may lead us to forget the thousands who are drowning in the dark depths below for lack of a helping hand.

Madras Times—We are at last getting figures which may be of service in estimating which is the more successful mode of obtaining converts to Christianity—Evangelization or Education. It is a source of genuine regret to us that we have to look to Calcutta for these facts, and that we do not receive them from Madras, although we have asked for particulars. We know the Free Church Missionaries and others interested in the Christian College are ardently anxious for conversions, are more desirous for the evangelization of the masses of India than for mere educational *kudos* as such, and, therefore, we are sorry that they appear to somewhat avoid the question at issue. We regret this because we assume that a better way than that they are now using of bringing India under the influence of the Gospel would be embraced by them if such a way were clearly shown. A correspondent of the Calcutta *Statesman*, who signs himself "Not a Missionary," referring to some statistics quoted by Mr. Macdonald in a letter we have published, says:—"Whatever may be the exact truth as to this, the following figures, showing the increase of the Free Church Mission, as compared with an almost purely preaching mission, do not seem to bear out the statement if made now:—

	Native Christians in 1871.	1875.
Baptist Missionary Society.....	6,569	7,076
Free Church of Scotland Mission.....	1,650	1,669

The number of foreign missionaries connected with the Baptist Mission in 1871 was 26, with the Free Church of Scotland Mission there were 19."

A high fresh came down the river Pennar on the 17th ultimo, and at about 11 a.m. the river was impassable. A man, with his sister and three children, was just then crossing, and having dropped his mantilla was searching for it in the water. The water rose; the woman, with two children in her arms, was carried away by the first rush; the man with the 3rd child was also taken by the current till he was able to stand in water about knee high. Eventually the man and child were saved by seven individuals whose services has been acknowledged by Government by a grant of Rs. 5 each. The Government observe, that "as rewards for the saving of life cannot be too soon disbursed, in view to the encouragement of similar acts of humanity and courage, they authorized District Magistrates and the Commissioner of Police at Madras to pay forthwith any sum not exceeding Rs. 20 amongst the persons engaged in each achievement. The letter reporting the disbursement may contain a recommendation for any additional reward, in those cases where Rs. 20 is deemed insufficient."

The *Telegraph*—Considerable bewilderment has been caused to the Turkish military authorities in the field as to a remarkable malady which has broken out among the Egyptian contingent furnished for the service of the Sultan by the Khedive. No fewer than two hundred and forty-four Egyptian soldiers have been brought into hospital, all of them suffering from one and the same complaint—that of having the tops of their right thumbs blown off. Unprofessional military experts declare, that these peculiar injuries could have been inflicted in action, as the right thumb is protected by the rifle; and an inquiry has been instituted to ascertain the cause of what seems to be an epidemic disease of the thumb. The historical student will not fail to recall that a precisely similar outbreak of thumb disease took place in the ranks of the three Nubian regiments which, fourteen years ago, the Pasha of Egypt was good enough to lend to the Emperor Napoleon III., for the purpose of assisting the Archduke Maximilian in wresting Mexico from President Juarez. The dusky Nubians could not be brought to see what they had to do with the Franco-Mexican quarrel. Although blackamoors they were liable to the *mal du pays*, and took to blowing off the tops of their thumbs with gunpowder, in order to render themselves unfit for military service. The trick is a very old one, and has prevailed among unwilling recruits from time immemorial in every country in the world, and the frequency of thumb mutilation in the Middle Ages among the Latin races obviously supplies the derivation of the French and Spanish word "poltron" and the Italian "poltrone," whence our own term of contempt, "poltroon," all from "pollex—pouce." A modification of the practice was found in voluntarily knocking out a couple of the front teeth, so as to prevent the soldier from biting his cartridge; and, during the great wars at the commencement of the present century, "poltronnerie" among the expectant victims of Napoleon's conscriptions, assumed extraordinary proportions. Self-mutilation of the fingers and toes, the production of artificial ulcers, immoderate drinking of vinegar in order to give a cadaverous hue to the complexion, rubbing noxious substances into the eyes to create the semblance of ophthalmia—all these and many other means were resorted to by that portion of the youth of France who did not care about the pursuit of glory for a penny a day and the chance of being shot. Of late years "poltronnerie" in English convict prisons has been practised, in a degree somewhat embarrassing to the authorities, by convicts who, anxious to escape their daily toil, took every possible opportunity of placing themselves in the way of traction-engines employed in the dockyards and suffering their hands or feet to be lopped off. It is very difficult wholly to extirpate ancient practices; and self-invalidation is one of them.

THE VOLUNTEERS' INSPECTION.

The Bombay Volunteer Rifles were inspected on Saturday by Major Layard, their late Commandant, who leaves for England to-day, and who had expressed a desire to inspect the corps before handing over charge to Major Sexton, his successor. The six companies assembled at the Town Hall, at five o'clock in the afternoon, all dressed in the white uniform with forage cap, and marched in fours along Church Gate Street, Rampart Row, passed the front of Watson's Hotel, and so on to the Esplanade near the bandstand, where they were marched past in column and quarter column, and were put through a number of movements, such as deploying into line, forming column from line, &c. We understand that Major Layard, at the close of the inspection, expressed a very flattering opinion of the way the men drilled, considering the short time they have been under tuition. Of course, they are not perfect yet, and will not be yet a while, but signs of improvement continue to manifest themselves.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s ss. Sumatra, Captain C. Anderson, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez, with the English mails and the following passengers:—

For Brindisi—Dr. J. H. Thornton.

BOMBAY.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of Rs. 20 from G. G. for the fund that is being raised on behalf of the orphan daughters of the late Mr. Roonan.

The murder of Mr. Roonan.—Joaquim Charles Britto, who stands charged with murder, by wilfully and maliciously causing the death of Mr. M. Roonan, will be brought up on remand and placed before Mr. W. Webb, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, this morning at 11 o'clock, when the case will be proceeded with.

Poor-box.—The Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate begs to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of Rs. 4 from Mr. H. Mann, contributed towards the funds of the Fort Police Court poor-box.

Rumours are afloat in Calcutta to the effect that Captain J. Baker, the Officiating Master Attendant, Calcutta, now on furlough, is likely to be posted at Bombay under the new arrangement in the Marine Department, should he return to India at all.

The following is the list of passengers by the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Achille, Capt. F. Forti, which arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday:—

From Trieste—General Ray, Mr Mandala, wife and child Mr Rivett-Carnac and wife, Mr Seals and wife, Mr J Tanni.
From Suez—Mr Baker, wife, and 2 children.
From Aden—Ally Mahomed and friend, Premjee Poonjah, Kadhur Bukah and Fayndah Khan.
From Jedda—8 Passengers.

To shipmasters—Information, by telegram, has been received from the Master Attendant at Rangoon that a light-vessel has been placed four miles eastward of the position of Krishna Shoal Light-house. The vessel exhibits a *fixed* white light, elevated 48 feet above the sea level, and is visible from every direction. A blue light is burnt every hour, commencing at 7 p.m.

Suicide.—A private in H. M.'s 20th Regt. N. I. committed suicide by shooting himself on Saturday. A Coroner's inquest was held, and a verdict of suicide was recorded.

Fatal accident.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at the J. J. Hospital, on view of the body of a Seedie woman, who met with her death in consequence of falling out of a window on the second storey of a house. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Robbery.—On Saturday, at the Fort Police Court, Moosee Boojea, who was arrested on the day previous while in the act of stealing a cash-box containing Rs. 158-10, from a liquor shop, situated in Panchaye Wadv Lane, Fort, was charged with the offence before Mr. W. Webb, and on being convicted, was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour in the House of Correction.

Breach of the peace.—On Saturday, at the Fort Police Court, David Haroon, accompanied with his solicitor, Mr. Judge, appeared before Mr. W. Webb, and obtained summonses against Shalome Essack and twelve other Israelites, charging them with forming an unlawful assembly with intent to enforce a supposed right by showing criminal force, and with intentionally giving personal offence with intent to provoke a breach of the peace. The summonses were made returnable on the 9th prox.

An able paper on the management of the Bombay Famine was issued by the Poona Sarvajanick Sabha some time ago. In acknowledging the memorial, the Viceroy remarks:—"In view of the speedy termination of the Famine in the Bombay Presidency, the Governor in Council expects that he will shortly be able to submit the final report, in which the subjects touched on by the memorial will be fully dealt with. It would be premature for the Government of India to anticipate that report by any expression of its final opinion; but though the memorial expresses views not entirely in accordance with those recorded by the Government of India, it will receive, when the report of the Bombay Government is dealt with, due consideration, coming as it does from a body who have rendered good service by obtaining and placing at the disposal of Government much useful information, and by the collection and distribution of the private charity of their countrymen for the relief of the destitute."

We read that Messrs. Jones and Sons of West Troy early in September last shipped ten horse cars to Bombay, and that Messrs. Gilbert, Bush and Co., of the same place, have completed a refrigerator car. If this succeeds, it might be a good plan for our traffic managers to introduce a similar car on our Indian lines between April and October. Even as a speculation, it would pay. We can imagine nothing more delightful in May and June than a railway trip in a refrigerator car. It might have an injurious effect on machine-made ice selling at stations on the line, as in a car of this nature everything would be iced. An ardent lover proceeding by a railway in a vehicle of this nature, might find his feelings so cooled down that on arrival at his destination he would be disinclined to fulfil the purport of his trip and probably extend his journey. All the fish and prawns from Bombay might be sent fresh up-country.—*Englishman*.

The traffic on the G. I. P. Railway.—The increase in goods traffic on the G. I. P. Railway, for the week ending 20th October 1877 was 1,60,618 maunds and in money Rs. 1,34,345. The quantities carried and the earnings compared with 1876 as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 20th Oct. 1877.	Week ending 21st Oct. 1876.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight.....	Mds 13,898	Mds 3,746	Mds 10,152	...
Amount	Rs. 10,502	Rs. 3,186	Rs. 7,316	...
GRAIN AND SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 3,57,360	Mds 3,65,558	Mds 1,18,475	...
Amount	Rs. 2,11,636	Rs. 2,04,341	Rs. 82,837	...
WHEAT—				
Weight	Mds 1,26,673	...	...	...
Amount.....	Rs. 75,544	...	...	...
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 16,235	Mds 16,597	...	Mds 362
Amount.....	Rs. 9,359	Rs. 9,425	...	Rs. 72
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds 665	Mds 1,248	...	Mds 583
Amount.....	Rs. 2,883	Rs. 4,561	...	Rs. 1,868
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 15,899	Mds. 12,416	Mds. 3,283	...
Amount ...	Rs. 21,971	Rs. 15,303	Rs. 12,668	...
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight.....	Mds 1,58,086	Mds 1,28,433	Mds 29,653	...
Amount	Rs. 1,03,598	Rs. 70,134	Rs. 33,464	...
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 6,68,616	Mds 5,27,998	Mds 1,60,618	...
Amount	Rs. 4,41,285	Rs. 3,06,940	Rs. 1,34,345	...

* Wheat was included last year with Grain and Seed.

The traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 20th October 1877 was 78,054 maunds and in money Rs. 15,761. The quantities carried and the earnings compared with 1876 are as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 20th Oct. 1877.	Week ending 21st Oct. 1876.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight.....	Mds. 3,032	Mds. 4,761	...	Mds 1,729
Amount.....	Rs. 1,503	Rs. 2,835	...	Rs. 1,332
GRAIN—				
Weight.....	Mds. 81,524	Mds. 19,527	Mds 61,997	...
Amount.....	Rs. 22,857	Rs. 6,963	Rs. 16,394	...
JAGREE—				
Weight.....

he can justify so much more expensive an arrangement than is found suitable in the German army, which we are always being invited to imitate. He does indeed effect a saving in one respect; for against the sixteen officers of the German battalion who are below field rank he proposes to have only twelve, eight of these being captains; he states explicitly that the number of captains is not to be reduced, so we are obliged to infer that he intends to make the reduction in the lieutenants. But even supposing that it were attempted to carry out our Indian and colonial service on this reduced establishment—which no one who knows the strain often put on it even in peace time would admit to be feasible—the outbreak of war would inevitably be followed at once by the needful addition of subalterns, and the result would be that the country would find itself saddled with a much more expensive organisation than it has ever had before—the number of officers the same as before, but majors doing the work of captains, and captains of lieutenants. So much for the vaunted economy of the change.

Apart from the demerits of the scheme on these grounds, it is surprising Mr. Trevelyan should not have perceived that, after all, his plan quite evades the real difficulty of the case. The problem set before the War Department is how to provide for the succession of officers to the higher ranks before they have become too old for efficiency. We want, say the Royal Commission, some real or enforced retirement, to prevent men from remaining as majors and captains after a certain time. Not at all, says Mr. Trevelyan, convert your captains into majors and your lieutenants into captains, and the thing is done. It is strange that so sharp a man should be so easily misled. If his view were the right one, the whole difficulty could no doubt be got over very simply indeed. Dub your lieutenants lieutenant-colonels, and the thing is done; you will get your field-officers as young as you please. But it should be obvious to the meanest comprehension that when the authorities are discussing plans for insuring promotion to field rank, they have not in view the mere title, but how to provide for the proper fulfilment of the duties which heretofore have been performed by a field-officer; and that if captains are to be called majors, and lieutenants captains, the original and accepted meanings of these titles undergo a complete change, while the question how to secure efficiency is left just where it was. As to the general principle, we think the army and the country are under a great obligation to the Commander-in-Chief for the determined stand he made against this proposed prostitution of military titles. What between volunteers and militia, and the conversion of the artillery and engineer captains into majors, and the honorary rank given on retirement, there has been a great deal too much of this already. The thing, however, would in one sense have cured itself. If companies and troops came to be commanded by majors all through the army, the title of major would signify no more than the title of captain does now. In making the change, the object for which the change was made would have been sacrificed. Military titles in the English army would have run their course of depreciation, like French *assignats* in the Revolution, and would no longer have the same value as they hold in the more sober currency of honour employed by Continental armies.

We have said so much on this point because it is not Mr. Trevelyan alone who wants to press this view on the country. The delusion that the problem in question is solved by this process of levelling up is very widespread. In an article on the debate in question, the *Times* advocates much the same view, and recommends the extension of the artillery and engineer organisation, which gives a much more favourable proportion of higher to lower grades than obtains in the line and cavalry, to each branch of the personally good retirement. In the French army compulsory retirement kept the upper ranks open to a certain extent, but what helped promotion still more, was the appointment of officers from the ranks; a large number of men being brought in at middle life, and therefore not rising beyond a certain point, made things better, of course, for the rest. In fact, this has done for the French army just what the new system would do for the English. It clears the field for those who rise by merit. perhaps be said that in the German army there is neither purchase nor promotion from the ranks; but the German army furnishes us with no useful precedent. For here, again, the natural course of things is disguised by the enormous augmentations which have been going on during the last thirty years; while the organisation involves the keeping up of an enormous number of senior officers, altogether superfluous to the requirements of the service, who are maintained simply for the purpose of giving promotion to the juniors. For every eight batteries of artillery, each having its complete establishment of a major, a captain and three lieutenants, there are provided no less than six lieutenant-colonels and colonels. It needs hardly be said that for a large number of these officers there is absolutely nothing to do. In the horse-artillery the state of things is even more singular, there being actually as many of these superior officers in a brigade as there are batteries. In order, therefore, to assimilate the rest of the army to the condition of the artillery, it would be merely necessary to convert the captains into majors, and some of the lieutenants into captains—it would be necessary also to supply every regiment of cavalry with four lieutenant-colonels, and every battalion of infantry with three. This is hardly the sort of arrangement one would have expected to find seriously advocated by an advanced army reformer, who takes such high ground on the score of economy. We are quite at one with these authorities, who propose such a singular way of redressing the evil, in thinking that our army is over-officered; but the over-officering is in the upper and not in the lower ranks. It is obvious, indeed, that as regards the artillery, the rules of the new Warrant are quite inadequate and incomplete, since they make no provision for reducing prospectively the existing redundancy of lieutenant-colonels. The excess may have been useful up to the present time as giving promotion to the junior ranks, but it is no longer needed, since the rules secure for the future a minimum rate of promotion; and even under the old state of things, it would have been far better to give the promotion by means of pensions rather than by keeping up superfluous officers. To give a man nothing to do, unless in the way of interfering with the duties of some one else, must be bad for both parties; yet it can be in this way only that the artillery lieutenant-colonels doing duty at such places, for example, as Bristol, Trowbridge, and Dorchester, where only a single battery is stationed, can possibly employ themselves. Some of the lieutenant-colonels, indeed, appear to be precluded from finding even the proverbial occupation for idle hands, since they are stationed at places where are no batteries at all. If we imagine a battalion of foot quartered, say, at Hertford, under one of its lieutenant-colonels, with a solitary company detached under another at Hatfield, and the third lieutenant-colonel living by himself in peace and quietude at Harrow-on-the-Hill, we can picture to ourselves what would be the condition of our infantry organisation if assimilated to that of the artillery. The case and condition of the engineers are hardly less absurd. It is impossible to find employment for the senior officers, except by sending them to such out-of-the-way places as the Mauritius and St. Helena, to be employed in trifling duties which would be as well performed by a captain or a lieutenant. This state of things may have been necessary before, but it is necessary no longer.

Notwithstanding, however, the very favourable proportion of ranks in the ordinary corps, as they used to be called, and the large staff of superfluous officers kept up in the higher ranks, promotion was wont, before the augmentations began, to be extremely slow, and is now becoming very slow again, in the artillery and engineer organisation alone, and a mere redistribution of the proportion of ranks will not suffice to give a steady rate of reasonably quick promotion in any branch of the service. You may pile on the upper grades as much as you please, but unless an adequate outlet is afforded at the top or at the side, a block must occur; and, as a matter of fact, there never yet has been a satisfactory condition of promotion in any army except our own, and in that only in the purchase branches; and if the doctrine that fact had been duly appreciated, the late Government might possibly have passed before they abolished purchase. Promotion in the Indian army was notoriously slow, although the officers were serving in a hot climate, and had not the benefit of

We have now arrived at the point because it is not Mr. Trevelyan alone who wants to press this view on the country. The delusion that the problem in question is solved by this process of levelling up is very widespread. In an article on the debate in question, the *Times* advocates much the same view, and recommends the extension of the artillery and engineer organisation, which gives a much more favourable proportion of higher to lower grades than obtains in the line and cavalry, to each branch of the service, as the proper way of meeting the difficulty. The truth is, however, that the rate of promotion in the artillery, although it has been tolerably quick of late years, has been due to quite another cause—the large augmentations which have been going on during the last thirty years; while the organisation involves the keeping up of an enormous number of senior officers, altogether superfluous to the requirements of the service, who are maintained simply for the purpose of giving promotion to the juniors. For every eight batteries of artillery, each having its complete establishment of a major, a captain and three lieutenants, there are provided no less than six lieutenant-colonels and colonels. It needs hardly be said that for a large number of these officers there is absolutely nothing to do. In the horse-artillery the state of things is even more singular, there being actually as many of these superior officers in a brigade as there are batteries. In order, therefore, to assimilate the rest of the army to the condition of the artillery, it would be merely necessary to convert the captains into majors, and some of the lieutenants into captains—it would be necessary also to supply every regiment of cavalry with four lieutenant-colonels, and every battalion of infantry with three. This is hardly the sort of arrangement one would have expected to find seriously advocated by an advanced army reformer, who takes such high ground on the score of economy. We are quite at one with these authorities, who propose such a singular way of redressing the evil, in thinking that our army is over-officered; but the over-officering is in the upper and not in the lower ranks. It is obvious, indeed, that as regards the artillery, the rules of the new Warrant are quite inadequate and incomplete, since they make no provision for reducing prospectively the existing redundancy of lieutenant-colonels. The excess may have been useful up to the present time as giving promotion to the junior ranks, but it is no longer needed, since the rules secure for the future a minimum rate of promotion; and even under the old state of things, it would have been far better to give the promotion by means of pensions rather than by keeping up superfluous officers. To give a man nothing to do, unless in the way of interfering with the duties of some one else, must be bad for both parties; yet it can be in this way only that the artillery lieutenant-colonels doing duty at such places, for example, as Bristol, Trowbridge, and Dorchester, where only a single battery is stationed, can possibly employ themselves. Some of the lieutenant-colonels, indeed, appear to be precluded from finding even the proverbial occupation for idle hands, since they are stationed at places where are no batteries at all. If we imagine a battalion of foot quartered, say, at Hertford, under one of its lieutenant-colonels, with a solitary company detached under another at Hatfield, and the third lieutenant-colonel living by himself in peace and quietude at Harrow-on-the-Hill, we can picture to ourselves what would be the condition of our infantry organisation if assimilated to that of the artillery. The case and condition of the engineers are hardly less absurd. It is impossible to find employment for the senior officers, except by sending them to such out-of-the-way places as the Mauritius and St. Helena, to be employed in trifling duties which would be as well performed by a captain or a lieutenant. This state of things may have been necessary before, but it is necessary no longer.

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beforehand, will afford the major, who otherwise might be disposed to retire, a strong temptation to hold on. Consider, too, how unequally the thing will work. Take the case of a man fortunate in promotion, and rising to the command of, say, a cavalry regiment in sixteen or eighteen years. This young colonel—who, if otherwise efficient, is the very man to keep in the army—will have to go on half-pay at forty, to be succeeded perhaps by a much older man. Surely the needful security for getting efficiency would have been sufficiently met by fixing a maximum limit of age for regimental duty in any rank, say fifty or fifty-two, for all and every grade. With a rule of this sort, by which the man at the top must be below a certain age, the condition of the other ranks might be left to adjust itself. Such a rule would not give, on the whole, an older set of officers than will the Warrant as it now stands, while it would act much less harshly. It would certainly admit the possibility of occasional majors and even captains of fifty; but if they choose to stay, why should they not be allowed to do so? Middle-aged regimental officers are by no means the worst. Take the Rifle Brigades for example, in which promotion has of late been very slow, and which has several captains of forty and over. These men are the cream of the army; and provided the supply of generals and colonels efficient in point of age can be secured by a general rule, it is a great pity such men should be driven away.

It is to be regretted, also, that the opportunity afforded by the Warrant was not taken to recast entirely the rule for regulating the establishment of general officers, the present organisation of which is open, in our view, to grave objection, although on entirely different grounds from those put forward by Mr. Trevelyan. He denounces the establishment as excessive, and disproportioned to the wants of the army. And so, no doubt, it is. A list of general officers, of whom only a very small fraction is ever employed, must clearly be redundant. But then Mr. Trevelyan overlooks the fact that the establishment is practically a retired list for the large majority of those borne on it—a retired list, the promotions in which, carrying no pay, are virtually honorary. Mr. Trevelyan thinks the list is excessive, and should be reduced; and so do we—but on administrative grounds, and not with a view to economy. The reduction would have to be compensated for by a corresponding increase of the retired list, if the effect on promotion is not to be disastrous; so that the saving Mr. Trevelyan professes to claim for such a measure would be purely illusory. Indeed it has to be observed that the present arrangement is an economical rather than an extravagant one for the State, since the rate of a general's unattached pay is smaller than half of a retired officer of the same rank. The real objection to the present arrangement—to which, however, must be allowed the merit of giving a large selection for general officers' commands—is, to our thinking, that the prospect which it offers of succession to so large a list acts as an inducement to men to hold on to the service, and so tends to retard rather than advance promotion. It would be in every way an improvement if the list, instead of being merely reduced to two hundred, or any such number, were to be limited to the number of commands actually to be filled, with a small margin comprised of the officers who had served for a tour of command, and had not yet retired. Such an arrangement would have the effect of greatly enhancing the consideration attaching to the position of a general officer, which would then come to signify the fulfilment of important functions, instead of being, as it is now, the result of mere seniority, usually a virtual retirement. Simultaneously with such a change the number of commands for general officers should be increased, especially in India, where many of the existing brigade commands are so important as fully to justify their being held my major-generals. The Indian plan, a heritage from the pre-mutiny days, of giving all but a few commands to colonels with the temporary rank of brigadier, was rendered necessary in former times by the extreme age of the Indian generals, so that out of a very large establishment it used to be difficult to find even half-a-dozen efficient for duty. But the new regulations, which provide that no man shall be eligible to attain to this rank after the age of fifty-five, would quite fall in with the proposed change; and if it be objected to on the score of expense, as regards commands at home and in the Mediterranean, a corresponding saving could easily be made by reducing some of the superfluous colonial commands now kept up—as, for example, at Ceylon, where the garrison appears to consist of a battalion of infantry with the couple of batteries of artillery, this tremendous force being commanded by a major-general. At Hong Kong, where the garrison is of about the same strength, and the West Indies, garrisoned by a solitary negro battalion, general officers are still in command. At the Mauritius, by the way, the major-general in command, assisted by a brigade-major, to look after a battery of artillery,—and a colonel of engineers; who comprise the collective military establishments of the colony. All these commands appear to be provided with a full retinue of aide-de-camp, assistant military secretaries, and so forth, on about the same scale as is allowed for a German army corps. The late Government undoubtedly did a good thing in withdrawing our scattered garrisons from the colonies, and concentrating our small army at home; but in withdrawing the troops, they forgot to bring back the commanders as well. The retention of these commands serves no useful purpose; the holders of them are gaining no experience of a sort to qualify them for command either in peace or war; and the abolition of them would admit of establishing the Aldershot command on the footing of regular army corps without additional expense, and of giving a complete staff of brigadiers to the large garrisons at Gibraltar and Malta—arrangements both of which are much required.

We referred just now to the rule, which, when it comes into full effect, will limit the qualifying age for promotion to general to fifty-five years. This rule, which has been interpolated by the War Department, is by far the most important of the additions made to the original proposals of the Royal Commission. The weak point of their scheme was, indeed, their mode of dealing with the course of promotion after the lieutenant-colonelcy, the duration of his five years in command of a battalion. It is true that they provided for reducing the time for working through the colonels' list from thirteen years—the average rate at present—to eight years; but even this is much too long a time for a man to be absent from military duty, retaining a right to promotion to general, and to return to a command. It is impossible to say before-hand what will be the exact effect of this new fifty-five years rule, but it is certain that it must reduce the period of waiting very much further. Assuming—what seems probable—that the rate of promotion in each rank will be regulated in future very much by the limits of service which involve compulsory retirement, then an officer will usually get the command of a battalion at the age of forty-seven, and give it up at fifty-two, when, therefore, he will only have three years to pass as a brevet colonel on half-pay before getting his promotion to general. At this rate it would be difficult to find enough men for the brigadierships, and other posts for which brevet colonels are wanted. If, however, regimental promotion turns out to be faster than this, then the time passed as a colonel will be longer in proportion. But with this drastic remedy provided against the life of servility in the army, the question arises how whether the other compulsory classes for the lower ranks are any longer necessary? The truth is, that this clause, which looks as if it had been inserted at the last moment as an afterthought, is about the worst condition in the whole warrant, and if bit upon sooner, might well have taken the place of several conditions in it which now appear to be superfluous. With this condition governing the promotions to major-general, and the power of the Crown to place officers on the list of seven from the active list, and perhaps a further proviso added that no regimental office should be held after fifty or fifty-two, the reasonable flow of promotion would seem to be sufficiently provided for; and as it is now, the compulsory retirements for lieutenant-colonels will qually be found impossible to work. Not to mention the transparent absurdity of removing the efficient commander of a battalion in the middle of a campaign, just when his services are invaluable, how is the working of the rule to be arranged in less obvious cases? A regiment is ordered on foreign service, either at the beginning of or during a campaign; the lieutenant-colonel wants a few weeks to complete his five years, or is he to take his battalion out to the scene of action and come home again by himself, or should he retire at once and let the senior major succeed him? Is that the view of the Indian authorities of our army should be made to favour? The answer is obvious; all these compulsory clauses will have to be suspended, not only in the event of a great war, but even whenever a single battalion is sent in one of those little wars, often inglorious and obscure, but still of a kind to try the quality of British officers and men as severely as grander operations, which make up so large a part of the military history. It can hardly be said, therefore, that the faulty head has been yet reached in which even we see that these elaborate rules, which are intended to have so important an issue on the fortunes of individuals and the welfare of the army, will be found wholly inapplicable at the very times when the rules of promotion and retirement become of the highest importance. And it may be well urged on those who are responsible that when the time shall come for introducing those changes of detail in the Warrant which, in ordinary course, are sure to be needed before long, they should consider whether a more radical modification cannot with advantage be made in the direction of greater simplicity, somewhat on the lines here indicated, so that the Warrant may become what it ought to be, a code adapted to regulate the promotion of the army in war as well as in peace.

THE RUSSIANS AND THE BULGARIANS.

(*Times*, Oct. 5.)

THE Russians, it is said, are freeing themselves from many delusions. If we may judge from what our St. Petersburg Correspondent says in another column, they, among other things, been surprised by the material prosperity of the people whom they have come to deliver from the yoke of Turkey. Bulgaria, they find, is like a garden. According to one of their informants land is abundant. Most of the peasants have so much grain that they can never reap and store the whole of it. The stack-yards are filled with wheat, barley, and Indian corn. The gardens are rich in fruit. Round every village there are herds of cattle. The people have seldom or never to leave their homes to seek for work, and labourers cannot be obtained even for high wages. The Cossacks wish they themselves were as well provided with the good things of life. They are disappointed by the absence of glaring misery, and in moments of defeat some of them ask, no doubt why they have been sent to deliver a people more prosperous than many of themselves. But, if the Russians had taken ordinary trouble, they might have found out all these facts before declaring war. Bulgaria has been a well known land for many years, and has been minutely described in Consular Reports as well as in the looser narratives of travellers. It is, indeed, a very garden in point of fertility. Were it peopled with Germans or Englishmen, living under a settled Government, it would materially add to the corn supplies of Europe. The Bulgarians themselves, if they lack the quick intelligence of some other races, are usually models of industry. In the opinion of such authorities as the late Lord Strangford, who knew them well and who was certainly no enemy of the Porte, they afforded the most promising materials for the growth of a Christian nationality which should some day take the place of the Mahomedan caste. The Bulgarians, in fact, are so industrious and so aided by the fertility of their soil that even the peculiarities of Turkish administration have not been able to stop their prosperity. But the real charge against the Porte is very different. Its methods of taxation might have been borne, although they were miracles of stupid oppression; but no race with any sense of self-respect could tamely endure the moral degradation of Turkish rule. When all the power is in the hands of a small caste inflamed with pride of dominion and religious fanaticism; when that minority disdains to profit by the lessons of Western civilization, while the majority is eminently teachable; when the religious feelings, and the honour, and even the lives of the subject people are at the mercy of the Mahomedan class, periodical revolts and massacres and wars of liberation are inevitable. The Russian people must have known singularly little of their Slavonic brethren if all these facts were not familiar to them before their armies crossed the Danube.

Most of them may now wish that their Government had indefinitely put off the declaration of war. The Porte, they may reflect, would have been weakened by corruption; the dominant class is dying out in Europe; and the Bulgarians would have found their position improved by the mere process of growth. But the Russians know that they have gone too far to retreat. Having betrayed the Bulgarians into displays of sympathy with the invading army, they cannot now leave them at the mercy of the Turks. If Russia is able, she must, and only do the work she has undertaken, but she must do it thoroughly. Nor, in truth, would the other European Powers be pleased to let Turkey relapse into her old condition. They know that were Russia were obliged to abandon her enterprise she would do so only for a time. There would be an armed truce, but not a peace; unless, indeed, some radical changes were to be made in the administration of Turkey at the instance of the Powers. To no people can these facts be clearer than to the Germans, and to no statesman can the mere re-imposition of Turkish rule in Bulgaria seem more hopeless than to Prince Bismark. The Germans may not like the Russians; and outside the circles of the Court they may not be sorry that the military system of the Czar has been found as weak as it was ostentatious; but they are eminently a people who study history, and who are able, therefore, to see the direction of the currents which are transforming the Turkish Empire. Tendencies which have been operating for centuries, which are inseparable from the rival races and religions, and which are strengthened by the most powerful sympathies of the present time, cannot be reversed by benevolent edicts, or foreign loans, or even breechloaders. All the convulsions in Turkey take one course. Fire there is some petty rebellion, stirred up, perhaps, by foreign ru; then there are massacres; next, the insurrection is usually suppressed, and finally comes intervention and at least the partial independence of some Province. A close study of Turkish history tends, indeed, to beget a feeling of fatalism. It prompts the reader to say that, whatever may be the military or the moral virtues of the Turks, the area of their authority may not mutually contract. Prince Bismarck can have no delusions as to the future of the country, and his practical nature must urge him to use all the influence of Germany to insure what may be a lasting peace in, at least, part of Turkey.

At Constantinople we hear of nothing but haughty refusals to let Europe interfere with the internal arrangements of the Ottoman Empire. The Porte, as the letter from our Thrapia Correspondent tends to show, would receive any proposal with indignation until every Turkish soldier shall have recrossed the Danube. The general feeling of the ruling Turks is expressed with much vivacity in an article from the *Vakit*, which we publish in another column. It bitterly complains that Turkey has been deserted and assailed by all her old friends. In England crowded meetings, filled with "Gladstone's innumerable partisans," have "howled" against Ottoman rule. The English Government might have secured the gratitude of the Turks and the attachment of the "eighty millions" of Moslems in India by the hopeful device of advancing "money at interest to the Government of the august Caliph;" but it has tightened its purse-strings, and revealed a perfidious policy. Any bold of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles if the Empire should show any signs of going to pieces. Austria has been still more unfriendly. Not only would she like to annex Bosnia and Herzegovina, but she is setting free the hands of Servia, and is thus enabling Russia to menace Osman's line of retreat at the very moment when the fate of Plevna may decide the result of the war. Such is the vigorous indictment of the Turkish journal, and although the details of it may be exaggerated it is quite true in the main. The Ottoman Empire has been deserted by Europe. It has not one effective friend. There is not a single Government which frankly takes its part even in diplomatic despatches. The most powerful military interests of Europe are smoothing the path of Russia, even if they are also unfriendly to her influence. "In one word, Turkey and the Ottoman nation, can no longer repose the least confidence in the policy of Europe." That is perfectly true. The Turks feel, therefore, that they must rely wholly on themselves, and do not wonder at their warning that, so long as they are not "completely victorious, there is necessity neither for peace nor for intervention." But, although such a resolution is very natural and honourable, in consequence of it may the Turks will be content with nothing short of complete victory, the Russians will be apt to form the same determination, and in that case the European as well as the Turkish prospect would indeed be dark. Perhaps, however, a winter campaign may cool the ardour of both the combatants.

DETECTIVES.

(*The Standard.*)

THE police inspectors accused of conspiring together to defeat the ends of justice have been committed for trial, and we need scarcely say it is not our intention to offer any criticism or comment upon the case, as it at present stands. But, without expressing any opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused men, it is open to every one to remark that the investigation has hopelessly destroyed one of the illusions of the day. Since the first introduction of Inspector Bucket to an appreciative public the detective policeman has been a strangely popular character with novelists and with those purveyors for the stage who in a small minority of cases have a right to call themselves "dramatic authors." But the halo which has for so many years surrounded the head of this interesting personage may now be regarded as that "glittering halo" which, in the words of the poet, "betokens mould decay." The detective has been found out. The glory has departed from him. The all-observant man whom nothing escape!—except now and then the criminal—has been shown to be one who, on important occasions, can be induced to shut his eyes. Daring critics had ventured of late years to express doubts as to the preternatural sharpness of the detective; but his candour and honesty were looked upon as beyond dispute. This illusion has been roughly dispelled; and the question now to be considered in connection with our detective police force is not whether it is good or bad, but how it can be improved. The unquestioning faith with which Englishmen are disposed to view the acts of all officials who have done nothing to excite suspicion contrasts strangely with their readiness to impugn the motives of legislators not belonging to the same political party as themselves. But it is right that Bills, their proposers and their opposers, should be thoroughly criticised before the time for criticism has passed away; and it would be a grave misfortune if laws, once accepted as such, were not treated with the highest respect, and if a fair portion of this respect were not extended to all charged with the duty of attending to their execution. The detective works on the side of the law against lawbreakers, and this would seem at first sight to deserve the esteem of the community. But the detective spends one or two at bedtime ensures rest when troubled by the throat Sold by all Chemists in Bottles.

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A well-bred Chestnut Arab, 9 years, 14-3; is an excellent saddle horse and goes well in single harness. Rs. 400.
A well-bred Bay Gulf Arab Horse, 6 years, 14-2 high, a good mover under saddle, and goes well in single harness. Rs. 450.
A well-bred Bay Arab Horse, 8 years, 14-3½ high, goes exceedingly well in harness, makes a capital Brougham horse. Rs. 400.
A handsome pair of Dapple Grey Pegu Ponies, well broken to single and double harness, and well adapted for a Lady to drive. Rs. 90.
A powerful handsome and well-bred English Grey Mare, 7 years, 15 hands, goes splendidly in single harness, and is a first class Mare for a Doggart. Rs. 400.
For sale, an English-built horse box in first rate order, strong and well finished, suitable for immediate use. Rs. 100.
ROBERT SCOTT & Co.
Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, Oct. 17 1877.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.
THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette"
Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.
The facilities which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every size, and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.
Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find their publication or their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.
And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.
Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NOTICE.
REDUCTION IN PRICE.
APOLLINARIS WATER.
Arrangements have now been made by which this celebrated Water can be had at the following reduced prices —

CASK containing	8 dozen Pints	Rs.	16 0
" "	6 " Quarts	"	18 0
" "	4 " "	"	13 0

APOLLINARIS A NATURAL MINERAL
PURE, NATURAL, EFFERVESCING WATER
FROM THE APOLLINARIS BRUNNEN. WATER.
APOLLINARIS WATER.—THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS.—"A great boon to all, but especially suited by its absolute purity and mild alkalinity to ward off the most fatal diseases of TROPICAL CLIMATES."—*British Medical Journal.*
"Possesses organic purity in the highest degree, wholly charged with its own Natural Gas. The production of the spring is equivalent to 40,000,000 of quart bottles per annum."—J. A. WANKLYN, V. Pres of the Society of Public Analysts, &c., &c.
APOLLINARIS WATER.—"FAR SUPERIOR TO ORDINARY MANUFACTURED AERATED WATER."—*Medical Times.*
APOLLINARIS WATER.—"The favoured drink of the favoured classes. The fashion in the Clubs, and universally recommended as a pure, refreshing drinking water by the Medical Profession. Especially suited moreover for Tropical Climates."—*London Medical Record.*
"APOLLINARIS WATER has rapidly attained a great and well-deserved popularity in England. Particularly valuable to Indians having or fearing a touch of liver or disordered digestion."—*Practitioner.*
APOLLINARIS WATER.—Inspector General Macpherson M.D., late H M Indian Army, author of "Baths and Wells," &c., writes: "The advantage of Apollinaris Water is THE ORDINARY USE OF ITS PURITY. In India it is difficult even with every care to obtain water for the manufacture of Soda Water that is free from impurities. THE APOLLINARIS WATER OUGHT TO BE A GREAT BOON TO INDIA."
Professor Macnamara, late Prof. University of Calcutta, &c., writes: "Soda Water in India is frequently polluted with drainage and organic impurities, which are the direct cause of cholera, typhus and dysentery. Apollinaris is absolutely pure. I STRONGLY ADVISE INDIAN RESIDENTS TO DRINK IT. IT IS FAR MORE REFRESHING AND WHOLESOME THAN SODA WATER."
Consumers can now be supplied with Apollinaris Water in Soda Water Bottles which can readily be sold when empty. They are cautioned to see that Bottles have SMITH, BINNINGTON & Co.'s name on the Label, otherwise they may purchase water not properly bottled for export.
OF ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS AND DEALERS.
Descriptive Pamphlets, with analyses, Prices, &c., on application to Agents:—
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD.
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
(Near the Esplanade Hotel,)
ALSO AT
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STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.
INDIAN SCENERY.
Messrs. BOURNE and SHEPHERD's collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing.
These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Nellcherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.
RAJPOOTANA.
A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains, and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy—Rs. 100.
N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for Presentation to Friends at Home.
COLOURING.
Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.
"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters, For mes Cases and Albums in great variety always in stock.
August 1st, 1875. 10, Rampart Row.

FELT HATS AND HELMETS.
THORPE & Co. have just OPENED a LARGE SHIPMENT for the present Season.

FELT HATS.

	Rs.	a.
The Duke, New low Round Crown	7	0
Ditto ditto Extra Quality	8	0
Black Felt, medium height, Spun Silk Crown	8	0
Ditto ditto Round Crown	8	0
Soft Black Felt, Round Crown	8	0
Brown Felt, Fashionable Round Crown	8	0
Drab Felt, ditto ditto	8	0
Soft Crown, Black and Drab	7	8
Drab Soft High Crown	8	0
Black and Drab Soft Travelling Hats	8	0
Tweed Travelling Hats, in great variety, 2-8 to	5	8
Drab Shell Hats	10	0
Black Silk Brim	13	8

HELMETS.

	Rs.	a.
Hawk's Regulation best quality, covered white Doe	20	0
The New Spike for Infantry	7	0
Spike and Plate for Staff and Cavalry	10	0
Gilt Chin Chains	2	0
Ellwood's Helmets, White	13	0
Ellwood's White Hunting Helmets	13	8
Ellwood's Shikar Hat, covered Flax	13	8
Ellwood's Patent Air-Chamber Felt Helmets, a sure protection against sunstroke	18	0
Christy's Drab Felt Helmets	10	0
Light Drab Felt Helmets for Lady or Gentleman	10	0
Light Helmets with extra Band	10	0
Drab Felt Milton Hats	6-8 to 8	0

LESS 10 PER CENT FOR CASH.
THORPE AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS
ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO INSPECT
BADHAM AND COMPANY'S
CELEBRATED TRAVELLING KIT
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.
Cash Prices.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Deck Suits	10 to 15	8	Travelling Caps	4	8	Courier Bags	9-8 to 12	8
Overland Suits	25 to 30	0	Travelling Seal-skin Caps	6-8 to 8	8	Money Belts	2-0 to 0	8
Warm Suits	30 to 40	0	Travelling Hats	4	8	Sovereign Boxes	3-8 to 4	4
Boys' Suits	10	8	Cardigan Jackets, very warm	9-8 to 12	8	Tiffin Baskets fitted	16 to 22	8
Overcoats and Ulsters from	35 to 65	0	Flannel do	4	8	Air Pillows	5	0
Dressing Gowns, from 9 to	20	0	Sheets, per pair	9	8	Travelling do	7	8
Pyjama do	3	0	Pillow Cases, each	1-2	8	Feather do	7	8
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	6	0	Blankets	each 10	0	Fol